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Algeria	4,000 Drs.	Inland	15,000 Drs.	Norway	6,000 NOK.
Austria	17 S.	Austria	1,200 Lev	Chile	6,700 Pesos
Bahrain	6,650 Drs	Jordan	450 Pts	Congo	70 Esc
Banana	1,000 Drs	Kuwait	1,000 Dinar	Egypt	4,500 Esh
Canada	1,5 S.	Liberia	500 Drs	Finland	1,200 Mark
Cambodia	1,100 Drs	Kenya	500 Shillings	Iceland	400 Kr.
Cyprus	225 Drs	Kuwait	200 Drs	Iran	1,400 Rials
Denmark	7,000 Kr.	Lebanon	1,000 Lira	Iraq	1,000 Dinar
Egypt	100 P.	Lebanon	300 Lira	Ireland	2,000 SF
Finland	400 Drs.	Liberia	500 Drs	Italy	1,000 Drs
Greece	600 Drs	Morocco	50 Drs	Japan	1,200 Yen
Guinea	2,200 Drs.	Morocco	50 Drs	U.S.A.	4,500 Drs.
Costa Rica	20 Drs	Morocco	50 Drs	Turkey	1,200 Lira
Greece	40 Drs.	Netherlands	2,500 Fr.	Venezuela	1,000 Drs.
Iraq	115 Drs	Nigeria	170 K.	Yugoslavia	100 D.

ESTABLISHED 1887

U.S. Seeks to Expand Beirut Peace Force

Weinberger Says 15 Countries Have Declined Invitation to Join Contingent

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger said Thursday that "a major effort has been made and is being made" to persuade other nations to contribute to the multinational peace-keeping force in Lebanon, but that about 15 countries had declined.

"I wish that more had been willing to contribute," Mr. Weinberger said at a breakfast meeting with reporters. "We think that the interests of the Free World are served by getting a more stable, less volatile" situation in Lebanon.

In a separate interview on a television program Thursday morning, Mr. Weinberger said that a five-member military commission had completed its report on the Oct. 23 bombing in Beirut that killed 241 U.S. marines and that the report blamed several people for not exercising better judgment.

His statements were made one day after a House subcommittee issued its report on the bombing, which criticized the commander of the U.S. forces in Lebanon.

Also Thursday, a Moslem extremist group, the Islamic Jihad Movement, claimed responsibility for the bombings Wednesday in Beirut that killed as many as 27 persons and wounded 144, and it warned of more attacks if French and U.S. forces did not leave Lebanon within 10 days.

Mr. Weinberger, at the breakfast meeting, said "around 18 nations have been talked to" about providing soldiers for the multinational force since it was being put together in the summer of 1982. He declined to identify the nations and said he did not know the reasons of



Caspar W. Weinberger

those countries refusing to participate.

The United States has 1,800 marines in the existing force; Italy has 2,100 troops; France 2,000 and Britain 100.

Mr. Weinberger acknowledged that the original mission of the marines in Beirut — placing themselves between opposing forces to secure a withdrawal from Lebanon — "is not being accomplished at the moment" because of Syria's refusal to pull out of the country.

In the television interview, Mr. Weinberger insisted that the mission of the marines had not changed and that they had not become participants in the interne-

cine war," despite increasing U.S. military actions, including aerial and naval bombardments of Syrian and Moslem positions.

"What's changed and changed drastically are the conditions," he said, chiefly because of terrorist attacks against the U.S. position at Beirut International Airport.

Mr. Weinberger said that the report of the Defense Department commission, headed by former Admiral Robert L. J. Long, "is of course, critical." He said the report "blames a number of people for not exercising what in hindsight would have been better judgment."

Mr. Weinberger said he was reviewing the report and that it would be released to the public, perhaps by Friday, after classified material had been deleted.

Mr. Weinberger also defended General Paul X. Kelley, the Marine commander, who went to Beirut shortly after the blast and said he was satisfied with the security arrangements that had been made.

Paul Kelley was reporting what was made available to him at that time, but he certainly wasn't reporting anything that he knew to be wrong," Mr. Weinberger said.

(AP, UPI, Reuters)

Subcommittee's Report

Joel Brinkley of *The New York Times* reported from Washington:

The House subcommittee that investigated the bombing of the Marine Corps barracks in Beirut released the full text of its report Wednesday. The report, as had been expected from a summary, disputed key explanations that General Kelley offered during congressional testimony last month.

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United Press International

from any large infusion of capital without seriously distorting the regional economy.

Reasons for the exclusion go beyond the Reagan administration's open antipathy to the Nicaraguan government, the sources said.

When the 12-member group visited the region in October, leaders of other Central American nations especially President Luis Alberto Monge of Costa Rica — impressed the commission with their concern about Nicaragua's growing military strength.

Access to U.S. economic aid, the leaders reportedly said, would free other Nicaraguans funds for further military growth.

The second and more immediate reason, the sources said, is that Nicaraguan leaders treated commission members "shabbily" during their day in Managua, insulting them and denouncing the United States.

Established in July to recommend a long-range U.S. policy for Central America, the commission

is expected to report Jan. 10, calling for huge increases in economic and military aid and outlining proposals for new programs of education, technical advice and loan restructuring. Cost estimates range from \$2 billion to \$7 billion over five years.

Sources familiar with the draft said that 80 percent of it was complete.

The heart of the report, they said, is direct dollar aid to Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras and Costa Rica.

"Balance-of-payments help is tops on the list," a source said. "It's much more important to help the government become solvent" than to start "chicken-raising programs amid shooting wars."

Clerics Reported Safe

Anti-Sandinist Indians said Thursday that 3,000 Indians and two U.S. clergymen and local religious workers fleeing Nicaragua were near the border of Honduras and the Nicaraguan town of Francisco Zirpe, from where Moisés Schaefer was reportedly kidnapped Tuesday.

The Miskito priests were

kidnapped Monday by rebels

in the north of the country.

The rebels are reported to be

part of the Sandinista National

Front.

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Syrian Leaders Jostle for Position During Assad Illness

By David B. Ottaway
Washington Post Service

DAMASCUS — Glossy postcard pictures of Rifaat al-Assad, the brother of the Syrian president, have gone on sale in stores in central Damascus, and the ruling Ba'th Party is holding big anti-U.S. and pro-government demonstrations to show its continuing ability to "mobilize the masses."

The illness of President Hafez al-Assad, who is slowly resuming official duties after a month's convalescence, has touched off a scramble comparable to the U.S. presidential primaries.

Suddenly people like Rifaat al-Assad, the tough de facto security chief and the head of the praetorian Defense Companies, and Abdullah Ahmar, assistant secretary-general of the Ba'th Party, are getting unusual attention in the media.

"There is a jostling for who follows him," said a Western diplomat. "It's mostly low-key maneuvering. Nobody wants to be too blatant about it."

Since the Ba'th Party came to power 20 years ago, Syrian politics

have been shrouded in secrecy. The sudden burst of political activity is unusual and closely watched by outsiders.

All indications are that President Assad, 53, still at the helm and the key decision-maker. But his illness, variously diagnosed as appendicitis, angina pectoris or a heart attack, has this nation concerned.

The acting information minister, Farouk al-Shar, insists that Mr. Assad's health is "good" and there is "no problem whatsoever" with his heart.

"He wants to go back to work but he needs a vacation," Mr. Shar said. "He hasn't had any vacation in 20 years."

Western diplomats, who tend to agree that Mr. Assad is recovering, say he is likely to play a less active role for some time and to concentrate on essential policy issues. This, they feel, will give him some time to study the succession issue himself. There is no obvious successor, although Mr. Assad has the right to name a vice president under the constitution.

"There is no clear line of succession in a history of messy successions," a Western diplomat said. "Nobody has a free ticket to power or is unstoppable."

So, after 13 years of iron-handed rule by one man, a record in this country's coup-ridden 37 years of independence, Syrians are considering alternatives.

On Nov. 27, Mr. Assad, after two weeks in hospital, with rumors rife that he was dead or dying, appeared on television.

"There was an explosion of joy," a Damascene said. "People were really happy."

He added: "The feeling is he is better than anybody else they can imagine."

A Western diplomat said: "Stability and predictability have a certain value that people don't appreciate until it is about to disappear or they think it is going to disappear."

Mr. Assad's illness comes at an awkward time. Syria seems on the brink of a military confrontation with the United States in Lebanon and is at odds with most of the Arab world over its efforts to topple the leader of the Palestine Lib-

eration Organization, Yasser Arafat.

One key issue is whether the presidential race will take place inside the Ba'th Party through some semi-democratic process or by force, as when Mr. Assad seized power in 1970 and in previous changes.

Many analysts assume that the Alawites, the minority Moslem sect to which Mr. Assad belongs, will band together to preserve their power in this mainly Sunni country. However, three of the men most often mentioned as potential presidents — Defense Minister Mustafa Tlas, Chief of Staff Hikmat Shehab, Foreign Minister Abdel-Halim Khaddam — are all Sunnis, as is the Ba'th Party's second-in-command, Abdullah Ab-

mar. Rifaat al-Assad is also reported to be consolidating his ties with such commanders as Sharif Fayah, head of the Third Division headquartered north of Damascus. Together with the Defense Companies, armed with the latest Soviet-built T-72 tanks and self-propelled artillery, the two forces dominate the capital area.

"While he has his brother's umbrella of authority, no one is going to be able to stop him," a Western analyst said.

The Ba'th Party has also become more active, holding rallies and having its top officials meet with foreign guests and correspondents to explain government policies.

Whether the party will succeed in controlling the succession strug-



Hafez al-Assad

gle may become clear at its congress early next year. In any case, there is a widely held belief among Western analysts that whoever emerges will be "either a military man or a man with a military background" in what has become now a Ba'th Party tradition.

Zimbabwe Frees Last 3 Of Jailed White Officers

By Glenn Frankel
Washington Post Service

HARARE, Zimbabwe — The government released Thursday the last three of six white air force officers who had been imprisoned despite their acquittal last August on charges they had helped sabotage 13 Zimbabwean warplanes.

The release closes a case that threatened relations between the three-year-old African nation and Britain, its former colonial ruler and largest foreign aid donor from the United States. The British government had lobbied heavily for the release of the six.

"This is a welcome development, and we are naturally very pleased," a British Foreign Office spokesman said. Reuters reported from London.]

The British diplomatic effort deeply angered Prime Minister Robert Mugabe, who at one point said he was "extremely dismayed, if not disgusted" by what he saw as British efforts to influence the governments of Ireland and the United States into lobbying Mr. Mugabe for the airmen's release during his official visits to those countries in September.

But the matter was smoothed out last month in a private meeting between Mr. Mugabe and Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain at the Commonwealth summit meeting in New Delhi.

The six were arrested last year following the July 1982 destruction of aircraft worth more than \$7 million at the main air base in central Zimbabwe. All six signed confessions but later repudiated the statements.

A judge acquitted the six Aug. 31, rejecting the confessions and ruling that the men had been improperly denied access to their lawyers. The men were immediately rearrested and returned to prison. Two months ago, three were released and put on flights to Britain.

In releasing the other three Thursday, the government said it was following the recommendation of a secret tribunal that had reviewed their cases last week. It ordered the men, Wing Commander John Cox and Air Lieutenants Barrington Lloyd and Neville Weir, to leave the country but said they would be given time to conclude business and personal matters here first.



Javier Pérez de Cuellar, Secretary-General of the United Nations.

RIGHT TO DECIDE — Javier Pérez de Cuellar, the secretary-general of the United Nations, said at a year-end news conference that the United States and the Soviet Union, by failing to reduce their nuclear weapons, threaten to deprive the rest of the world of the right to decide its fate.

Moscow Questions Value Of '79 Accord With U.S.

Reuters

MOSCOW — A senior Soviet political commentator said Thursday that deployment of U.S. medium-range missiles in Western Europe called into question the value of a strategic arms accord.

Writing in the government daily Izvestia, Valentin Falin said the deployment of cruise and Pershing-2 missiles undermined the very basis of the second strategic arms limitation agreement signed by President Jimmy Carter. He did not say if

Moscow would stop adhering to its provisions.

His article was the first hint that the Kremlin might consider renouncing the agreement after walking out of the U.S.-Soviet medium-range missile talks in Geneva and effectively suspending negotiations on a new strategic arms treaty.

The treaty on strategic arms was signed by Presidents Carter and Leonid I. Brezhnev in 1979 but was never ratified by the U.S. Senate.

President Ronald Reagan, who was a strong critic of the agreement, has said Washington would stick to its provisions.

Mr. Falin, a former ambassador to West Germany, said he expected President Reagan to continue repeating that the U.S. was observing the accord.

He said the Reagan administration had now "destroyed the political and moral carcass" of the process of limiting strategic arms.

He said that the arrival of the first U.S. medium-range missiles in West Germany, Britain and Italy had put the material basis of the arms agreement in question.

Mr. Falin said the new weapons undermined the accords by duplicating the U.S. strategic potential.

Moscow contends that the Pershing-2 missiles, which can reach Soviet forward command posts in about 10 minutes, are "first-strike" weapons intended to supplement Washington's intercontinental missile arsenal.

French Still Battling Over Education Policy

(Continued from Page 1)

secretary-general of the National Committee for Catholic Education, while noting that the text of the plan is "complex and ambiguous," acknowledged that it did provide grounds for discussion.

As of last fall, about one-sixth of France's student population, or just over two million students, were in private schools, from the preschool level through the French equivalent of high school. In general, they pay no tuition. Of the two million, about 93 percent were in Catholic schools. The rest are mostly in academically demanding secondary schools or in schools run by other religious denominations. The reason most often advanced by

parents for switching children to private school is much the same as that usually given in the United States: lower standards in the public schools.

The French government pays salaries and benefits for all teachers, in both private and public schools. Teachers in private schools are paid under two formulas. Under the "simple contract," they work for the school; under the "contract of association," they work directly for the state, as do the public school teachers. The contract of association applies to schools that fulfill a "recognized educational need," such as being the only school in a specific area.

Operational costs of private schools are borne by the schools

themselves under the simple contract, although the local government often contributes. Under the contract of association, the local governments pay operating costs for elementary schools and the national government pays for secondary and vocational schools.

The more exclusive private schools, which are not part of the system, pay their own way.

The system theoretically gives the government wide powers in setting standards for teachers and the material they teach. In practice, opponents of the private schools say,

public funds are turned over to the private institutions, mainly the Catholic Church, with virtually no strings attached.

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A radical PLO group, the Pro-Soviet Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, also denounced the meeting.

Arafat Holds Talks in Cairo

(Continued from Page 1)

Middle East peace process, The Associated Press reported from Washington.

The State Department spokesman, John R. Hughes, said the United States "views renewed Egyptian-PLO discussions as an encouraging development, given Egypt's adherence to the Camp David accords" and support for President Ronald Reagan's peace plan.

■ PLO Figures Attack Talks

Salah Khalaf, the second man in el-Fatah who is also known as Abu Iyad, said of Mr. Arafat's trip to Cairo that the PLO chairman "assumes full responsibility for this visit," news agencies reported from Tunis. Mr. Khalaf added in a statement: "This step is in contradiction with the decision of the central committee and the PLO executive committee."

A radical PLO group, the Pro-Soviet Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, also denounced the meeting.

In an address to the press, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing rejected reports of oil project cover-up.

PARIS — Former President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing rejected Thursday assertions that his government had tried to conceal a French oil-prospecting scandal.

Disclosed by Le Canard Enchaîné, a satirical weekly newspaper, the matter has been dubbed "the snuffing aircraft affair," after planes equipped by Elf-Aquitaine, a state-owned oil company, to test a process supposedly able to detect oil deposits directly from the air.

In an address on French television, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing, who was president from 1974 to 1981, produced a copy of a confidential 1981 report on the matter that a member of the present Socialist

government suggested Wednesday had been destroyed.

After giving details of the affair, in which Elf-Aquitaine lost about 500 million francs (about \$60 million at current exchange rates), he referred to the assertions against his center-right administration.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing produced a thick document and declared: "Here it is, this report that was destroyed. Here it is, and I ask the cameraman to show it to French men and women."

He said he had recovered it from presidential archives and that it was one of six copies produced.

The report by Cour des Comptes, France's public spending watchdog, followed disclosures by Elf-Aquitaine in four years of research.

A contract with the Panamanian-based company that offered the technology was terminated and the experiments were stopped in 1979 when the system was found to be useless.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said the report did not question the conduct of political or industrial leaders.



François Mitterrand

who has considerable military support. Rifaat al-Assad runs his own newspaper and heads the elite Higher Studies Graduates' Association in addition to the 30,000 to 40,000 men of the Defense Companies. Posters of him have suddenly gone up in the main market and along city streets.

Rifaat al-Assad is also reported to be consolidating his ties with such commanders as Sharif Fayah, head of the Third Division headquartered north of Damascus. Together with the Defense Companies, armed with the latest Soviet-built T-72 tanks and self-propelled artillery, the two forces dominate the capital area.

"While he has his brother's umbrella of authority, no one is going to be able to stop him," a Western analyst said.

The Ba'th Party has also become more active, holding rallies and having its top officials meet with foreign guests and correspondents to explain government policies.

Whether the party will succeed in controlling the succession strug-

WORLD BRIEFS

EC Drops Sanctions Against Moscow

BRUSSELS (AP) — The European Community has decided to drop economic sanctions it imposed on the Soviet Union to protest martial law in Poland, a senior executive of the community said Thursday.

"None of the member countries wanted to renew the sanctions in 1984 so they will lapse on New Year's Day," said the official, who asked not to be identified. "There will be no formal announcement; the measures will just die quietly."

Trade officials initially proposed a ban on Soviet imports worth about \$400 million a year, but the list was watered down by member states to 60 products, representing \$140 million a year in sales and 1.4 percent of Soviet exports to the EC. The initial ban was renewed for one year in December 1982.

EC Will Delay Payments to Farmers

BRUSSELS (Reuters) — The European Commission, faced with the worst budget squeeze in its history, said Thursday that it would delay mandatory payments to farmers in the 10-nation community in 1984 and would impose other spending cuts in January.

A commission spokesman said the delay in payments to producers of milk, cereals, beef and olive oil would cut European Community spending by about 112 million European currency units (\$140 million) next year. The additional measures in January are expected to cut another 96 million ECU.

Commission officials said, however, that the savings would not be enough to keep expenditures within the limit of 11.3 billion ECU available for farm spending in 1984. The commission would still be short 240 million ECU or more in farm subsidies under the 1984 budget passed last week by the European Parliament.

Authorities Summon Walesa Again

WARSAW (AP) — Lech Walesa has been served with a new summons ordering him to appear at Gdansk police headquarters next week for reinterrogation, his wife, Danuta, said Thursday.

Jerzy Urban, the government spokesman, said at a news conference earlier this week that Mr. Walesa was wanted for questioning about a recent meeting he said he had with the underground leadership of the banned trade union Solidarity.

Mr. Walesa failed to heed the initial summons ordering him to report for questioning Dec. 14 because he was bedridden with a fever. His sick leave from the Lenin shipyard expired Wednesday, when the new summons was issued.

Gunman Arrested at White House Gate

WASHINGTON (UPI) — White House police Thursday arrested a man carrying two rifles he said were Christmas gifts for President Ronald Reagan, a Secret Service spokesman said.

The police arrested Malcolm M. Upchurch, 34, when he showed up at the East Gate of the executive mansion at 5:30 A.M. carrying two rifles, the spokesman said.

Mr. Upchurch, of Baltimore, was charged with carrying a dangerous weapon, carrying an unregistered weapon and carrying unregistered ammunition. The rifles were not loaded but Mr. Upchurch was carrying ammunition, the spokesman said.

South Korea Grants Clemency to 1,765

SEOUL (Combined Dispatches) — The government announced on Thursday a Christmas clemency in which 1,765 prisoners, including 314 political dissidents, will be freed or have their civil rights restored, effective Friday.

Information Minister Lee Jin-hie said the amnesty was part of President Chun Doo Hwan's policy of "national reconciliation and broadening a basis of consensus." The announcement was made a day after a government decision to allow 1,363 students expelled for anti-government activity since May 1980 to return to school in March.

Among those who had their civil rights reinstated under the amnesty was the former martial law commander, General Chung Seung Hwa, who was sentenced in 1980 to 10 years in prison in connection with the

Illegal Aliens Cost Billions, U.S. Is Told

3.6 Million Americans Lose Jobs, Study Says

By Wayne King
New York Times Service

HOUSTON — A Rice University economist says that illegal aliens cost the American public \$25.7 billion a year and that this cost will become permanent if legislation granting amnesty to aliens is adopted.

The economist, Donald L. Huddle, a specialist in labor matters in the United States and Latin America, based his assessment on estimates of unemployment compensation and other assistance given to American workers displaced by illegal aliens, in addition to the revenue lost because of underpayment of taxes by illegal aliens.

Mr. Huddle's analysis departs from most other studies that suggest that illegal immigrants may contribute more to public coffers than they take out because they underutilize public services.

Mr. Huddle said his study indicated that "for every 100 illegal aliens working in the United States 63 United States workers lose their jobs."

He estimated that 5.5 million illegal aliens were working in the United States, thus displacing 3.6 million Americans. Of those displaced, he estimated that 72 percent, about 2.6 million, were covered by unemployment insurance.

Estimating an average weekly benefit of \$135, he calculated the cost of unemployment insurance for these workers at \$18 billion annually.

He projected that the cost of food stamps and social welfare payments to the one million displaced workers not receiving unemployment insurance, in addition to lost tax revenues, would total another \$7.7 billion.

While Mr. Huddle assumed that there were 3.5 million illegal workers in the country, the 1980 U.S. census counted just two million illegal aliens, workers and nonworkers.

More recently, the Reagan administration estimated that there were 6.25 million illegal aliens, while the Congressional Budget Office estimated 4.5 million.

Amnesty for illegal aliens is included in an immigration bill originally written by Senator Alan K. Simpson, Republican of Wyoming, and Representative Romano L. Mazzoli, Democrat of Kentucky.

The version that has passed the Senate and may soon come before the House of Representatives would grant permanent amnesty to those who entered the country before 1977, and temporary amnesty to those who came before 1980.

Mr. Huddle argued that if amnesty is granted, it should be given only to those who have been in the country continuously for a long period, perhaps as long as 10 years, and to those who have children born in the United States.

These limits, he said, would greatly reduce the number of aliens granted amnesty and thus the cost of the legalization program.



Gene Kelly, the actor-dancer, and his son Timothy talked to a policeman on Thursday after escaping a fire that destroyed the family's home in Beverly Hills, California. The blaze apparently was ignited by Christmas tree lights.

73 Die in Week of Cold Across Much of the U.S.

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Winter officially arrived Thursday with a barrage of snow, ice and arctic winds in the United States that set record low temperatures from Minnesota to Texas. At least 73 deaths were reported in weather-related incidents over the past week.

Blowing snow made driving difficult in the Rockies, snow up to 10 inches (about 25 centimeters) deep spread from the Mississippi River to New England, and freezing rain was reported from New York to Louisiana.

A reading of minus 22 centigrade (minus 8 Fahrenheit) in Spokane, Washington, broke a 99-year record. Arctic cold sent thermometers to record lows in Colorado, Wyoming, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, Kansas, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas and Louisiana.

A reading of minus 42 centigrade (minus 43 Fahrenheit), Valentine, Nebraska, reached minus 38 centigrade (minus 37 Fahrenheit) — its lowest temperature of the century.

Winter storm warnings were posted for upstate New York, northeastern and western Pennsylvania, western Maryland, the eastern panhandle of West Virginia and northwestern Virginia.

"We're talking cold for several days and a repeat of the ice and snow Saturday," said a National Weather Service forecaster. "We're probably talking a white Christmas for Texas."

The same warning to citizens that it would reduce electricity supplies if necessary because of energy demand created by the cold weather.

The death toll from the past week's cold and snow rose to at least 73, including a number of fire deaths "blamed" on overworked space heaters and furnaces.

"At least two-thirds of the nation" will have snow this weekend, Mr. Confidi said, "and that's not bad for white Christmases."

"We have had more than 70 record lows," said Steve Confidi of the National Severe Storms Forecast Center in Kansas City, Missouri.

Fania Fenelon, Musician At Auschwitz, Dies at 65

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PARIS — Fania Fenelon, 65, a singer who survived a Nazi death camp by performing with an orchestra of women inmates, died Monday in a Paris hospital.

Miss Fenelon, born in Paris to a Catholic mother and a Jewish father, graduated from the Paris Conservatory. In 1940, at 22, she became a singer at Melody's Club in Paris, which was frequented by German officers and was thus, as she later recounted, a useful place to work for the Resistance. She was arrested in 1943 for anti-Nazi activities and deported.

At Birkenau, the extermination section of the Auschwitz camp, she became a member of the women's orchestra set up by the camp officers. She recalled that the prisoners played marches, waltzes and operatic selections — Puccini's "Madame Butterfly" was a particular favorite of the commandant.

Miss Fenelon's book recounting her imprisonment, "Playing for Time," became a U.S. television film in 1980; Vanessa Redgrave, a supporter of the Palestine Liberation Organization, was cast in the leading role, despite protests from Miss Fenelon and Jewish leaders.



Fania Fenelon

versity announced. He apparently had a heart attack.

As ambassador at large and coordinator for relief for civilians in the Nigerian civil war in 1969, he negotiated a relief agreement between the Nigerian government and Biafran rebels.

90th Wedding Anniversary

United Press International

MOSCOW — Pravda reported Thursday the 90th wedding anniversary of Golam and Sadaq Agaev, both aged 110, whose family includes 11 children and 150 grandchildren and great-grandchildren. The Agaevs live in Azerbaijan.

DEATH NOTICE

On December 15th, 1983, in Kuwait
KHALIL W. SANBAR
Beloved husband of MYRA, Father of
WADEE and ZIAAD passed away peacefully.
Services were held at Saint Julian
le Pauvre on Thursday December 21st.
Family 2, Rue Soutay, Paris 75116.

U.S. Weighs Pros and Cons of Staying in UNESCO

By David Shribman
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Before the end of this year, the Reagan administration will decide a question with wide-reaching international implications: whether to withdraw from UNESCO.

The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, has been criticized by several groups in the United States, including press organizations and bodies with close ties to Israel.

They contend that UNESCO, which was conceived as an educational and cultural arm of the United Nations, has become increasingly political in the last decade. During that period, the organization has barred Israel — later restoring it — and has tried to create "new orders" in economics and mass communications.

In recent years, U.S. objections have widened to include budget issues. The United States, troubled by the growth of UNESCO's bureaucracy, last month cast the only vote against the organization's \$374.4-million budget.

The United States must notify UNESCO this year if it intends to leave the organization by the end of 1984. Gregory J. Newell, assistant secretary of state for international affairs, is expected to make a recommendation within a few days, and the decision is to be made by President Ronald Reagan in consultation with Secretary of State George P. Shultz.

UNESCO's constitution, calling for an organization to "contribute to peace and security by promoting collaboration among the nations through education, science and culture," was drafted in late 1945. A year later, UNESCO began work to make an impact in a world where less than half the children attended school and illiteracy prevailed.

In many areas, UNESCO has had a positive effect, providing for the training of thousands of teachers in low-income countries, helping build schools and beginning programs to increase literacy around the world. It has organized expeditions, been involved in campaigns to save ancient monuments and expanded the reach of television into remote areas.

But as the developing nations became a political force in the United Nations, the deliberations of the organization and its activities took on a political tinge.

In 1974, the organization excluded Israel from its European group and voted to withhold cultural aid from Israel on the ground that it had altered "the historical features of Jerusalem" during excavations there. The action involved only \$26,000 but had considerable symbolic importance, isolating Israel from the work of an important international cultural agency.

Two years later, responding to pressure from the United States and elsewhere, the organization ended the exclusion

NEWS ANALYSIS

but at the same time condemned what it called Israel's "cultural assimilation" of Arabs in the occupied territories.

Another major area of contention has been the effort, undertaken by Third World and Soviet bloc nations, to mold what is described as a "new world information and communications order." This "new order" is aimed at compensating for what these nations see as a Western bias in the major news organizations of the world and Western control of them. However, many in the West see the "new order" as a way for governments to define "responsible" reporting standards, license journalists and control what is written about and in their nations.

Something of a compromise was reached late in November, when some passages that Western journalists believed might compromise press freedom were deleted from the text of information guidelines, but considerable suspicion remains.

Those who favor withdrawal from UNESCO maintain that its activities and policies are as Owen Harries, a former Australian delegate to the organization, said, "pretty consistently antithetical to American interests and values."

Advocates of withdrawal point out that the United States provides about a quarter of UNESCO's budget, and they say the result is that U.S. taxpayers underwrite an organization that has adopted an ideology hostile to their country.

Many of those who believe that the organization has

deviated from its original goals say that even temporary U.S. withdrawal from UNESCO would be an important gesture that might nudge the organization back toward its founding principles.

Those who oppose withdrawal say it would deprive the United States of its influence in the organization. "We can still make our voice heard when we exert strong leadership and do it in a way that evokes cooperation," said Samuel DePalma, a member of the U.S. Commission for UNESCO, an advisory group.

The commission voted 41-8 last Friday to urge the United States to stay in because "continued U.S. membership in UNESCO is in the national interest."

"The best means of serving U.S. interests in UNESCO is to press for reform from within," said James B. Holdeman, president of the University of South Carolina and the chairman of the commission.

Others argue that U.S. withdrawal would hurt worthwhile projects that UNESCO has undertaken in more than three decades of involvement in scientific and educational activities and in programs such as aid to the blind, help for arid lands and technical help for poor nations.

Although administration officials have yet to decide, it is clear that they are troubled by the direction of the organization and would not be averse to withdrawing.

"I think the place is so skewed, so radical-political, that it is not serving the purpose it is supposed to be serving, which is development," said Jean Gerard, the U.S. delegate to UNESCO. Mrs. Gerard described the organization as "collectivist and statist" and said that its philosophy "is very much anti-Western, against what our values are."

If the United States decides to remain in UNESCO, according to Lawrence S. Eagleburger, undersecretary of state for political affairs, it will "insist on some major changes in the organization."

At the same time, U.S. officials made clear last week that the United States would not end its commitment to development aid if it withdrew. They said the United States would direct its development money to other educational and cultural programs.

U.S. Checking Carcinogen In Baking Mix

By Philip Shabecoff
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Environmental Protection Agency is investigating reports that high levels of a cancer-causing pesticide, ethylene dibromide, or EDB, in packaged foods at levels higher than one part per billion. The state ordered a halt to the sale of specific lots of 26 products, including some Aunt Jemima pancake mixes and some Betty Crocker and Duncan Hines cake mixes.

An agency spokesman, Rusty Brashears, said Wednesday the inquiry began after the state of Florida reported finding ethylene dibromide, or EDB, in packaged foods at levels higher than one part per billion.

The state ordered a halt to the sale of specific lots of 26 products,

including some Aunt Jemima pancake mixes and some Betty Crocker and Duncan Hines cake mixes.

The environmental agency suspended most agricultural uses of ethylene dibromide in September.

Mr. Brashears said, however, that it has set no maximum levels at which food products containing the pesticide and fumigant would be barred from the market. Florida did set a maximum safety level of one part per billion.

The agency has proposed eliminating the use of EDB as a fumigant to retard mold in mills and granaries, but Mr. Brashears said this could take up to two years.

He added, however, that if the agency found the contamination of consumer products constituted a threat to health, it could issue an order suspending the use of the substance in granaries and flour mills on an emergency basis.

Florida's stop-sale order, issued Tuesday, came on a recommendation by the state health officer.

Mr. Brashears said the agency was asking Florida for data on EDB in the products to undertake its own investigation and would welcome information from all sources on contamination of food by the substance.

In Florida, which also has banned use of the pesticide as a soil fumigant, EDB has been found in ground water from which drinking supplies are drawn.

Internal studies at the environmental agency have found that under existing maximum permitted exposure to EDB, 999 out of every 1,000 workers theoretically could contract fatal cancer.

U.S. Ranks 8th in Study Of Aid to Poor Families

United Press International

NEW YORK — Poor families in the United States receive less aid than such families in seven other major industrial countries, according to a study financed by the Social Security Administration.

The three-year study, conducted by two Columbia University professors and released Wednesday, ranked Sweden, France and West Germany as the most generous toward families headed by low-income or unemployed persons or single mothers.

ARTHROSIS SUFFERS COME TO ABANO TERME FOR RELIEF

to Grand Hotel TRIESTA VICTORIA - Via P. d'Abano 1 36021 Abano Terme (ITALY) Tel. (095) 588101 Telex 430250 VITHOT 1 AIRPORT: Venice (60 Km.) RAILWAY STATION: Padova (12 Km.) Situated in the centre of Abano, surrounded by own magnificient park with 3 thermal swimming-pools and tennis court. A first class hotel of international reputation with a unique mixture of old world charm and modern facilities. Ideal for a cure and relaxation. All rooms with bath/shower, individually controlled air-conditioning, direct dial telephone, TV, minibar and balcony, many with private sun cabanas. Entire hotel is fully airconditioned. TREATMENTS: for arthritis, rheumatism, dislocations, gout, obesity and blood circulation under supervision of our physician consists of natural, organic mud applications, thermal ozone-baths and showers, manual and underwater massages, inhalations and irrigations, face aesthetics and skin treatments. SPECIAL DIETS can be arranged. Special OFFER for MARCH-JUNE and NOVEMBER: 10% reduction on full board prices, showing this advertisement.

90th Wedding Anniversary

United Press International

MOSCOW — Pravda reported Thursday the 90th wedding anniversary of Golam and Sadaq Agaev, both aged 110, whose family includes 11 children and 150 grandchildren and great-grandchildren. The Agaevs live in Azerbaijan.

DEATH NOTICE

On December 15th, 1983, in Kuwait
KHALIL W. SANBAR
Beloved husband of MYRA, Father of
WADEE and ZIAAD passed away peacefully.
Services were held at Saint Julian
le Pauvre on Thursday December 21st.
Family 2, Rue Soutay, Paris 75116.

Republicans to Promote Reagan in TV Campaign

By Eleanor Randolph
Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — While the Democratic presidential candidates are fighting among themselves during the primary election season early next year, the Republican National Committee will spend \$2 million to \$4 million on a television campaign promoting Ronald Reagan's presidency and the Republican Party, according to Frank Fahrenkopf, the party's national chairman.

The Republican campaign will "tell one side of the story" and begin focusing early on some problem issues for Republicans, Mr. Fahrenkopf and other party officials said Wednesday.

The environmental agency suspended most agricultural uses of ethylene dibromide in September. At least two-thirds of the nation" will have snow this weekend, Mr. Confidi said, "and that's not bad for white Christmases."

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NEW ISSUES NOVEMBER 1983

A MONTHLY REVIEW OF MAJOR ISSUES AND THEIR UNDERWRITERS PUBLISHED IN THE INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

New Issue
November 20, 1982

All of these bonds having been placed, this announcement appears for purposes of record only.

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

Washington, D.C.

**DM 300,000,000
8 % Deutsche Mark Bonds of 1983, due 1993**

Investor
Offering Price
Reporters
Latinamerica

is DM 0.8, payable annually on December 1
8% p.a.
December 1, 1983 at par
at all Citicorp offices exclusively

Dresdner Bank
Aktiengesellschaft

Deutsche Bank
Aktiengesellschaft

Commerzbank
Aktiengesellschaft

Westdeutsche Landesbank
Girozentrale

ADDA-Bank
Aktiengesellschaft
Alpenverein Deutsche Credit Anstalt
Bankenverein Konzernbank Landeskasse

- Direktion -
Bayerische Landesbank
Bayerische Sparkasse

Augsburger Sparkasse

Bremen-Lübeck
Landesbank (Oldenburg)

- Direktion -

Deutsche Bank AG
Aktiengesellschaft

Deutsche Ländliche
Landesbank

Hannover, Münz & Co AG
- Direktion -

Georg Heuck & Sohn Zisterne
Kommunalversicherung auf Aktien

Hessen Sparkasse

Hessen Sparkasse

HSB-Darmstadt
Aktiengesellschaft & Co.

Schlesie, Münchener, Hengel & Co

J.H. Gold

M.W. Wertheim-Breitensee, W.H. & Co

Bavaria H. Aufholz

Bank für Gemeinschafts
Aktiengesellschaft

Bayerische Versicherungs
Aktiengesellschaft

Berliner Handels- und Frankfurter Bank

Richard Dase & Co., Berlin

Deutsche Girozentrale
- Deutsche Kreditanstalt -

Commerz-Bank-Direktion

Hessen Sparkasse

- Direktion -

Hessische Landesbank

Hessen Sparkasse

Landesbank Westfalen-Pala

- Direktion -

Merci, Pfeil & Co

Münchener Landesbank

Girozentrale

Rheinisch & Co.

Schlesische Bank

Aktiengesellschaft

Trotzki & Barthels

Westdeutsche

Aktiengesellschaft

Baden-Württembergische Bank
Aktiengesellschaft

Bayerische Hypotheken- und Wechsel-Bank
Aktiengesellschaft

Joh. Berenberg, Gossler & Co.

Berlauer Gehriger Behnke

Dierck & Co.

DII Bank
Deutsche Dienstleistungsbank

Sparkasse Wuppertal

Aktiengesellschaft

Hausbank und Privatbank

Aktiengesellschaft

vom Herder-Karsten & Schäfer

Landesbank Sachsen-Anhalt

E. Meister und Sohn & Co

Ostdeutsche Landesbank

Aktiengesellschaft

Karl Schröder Bausparkasse

Stadtsparkasse

Aktiengesellschaft

Württembergische Sparkasse

Landesbank

MANAGER	ISSUE	TERMS
Banque Guizquier, Kurtz, Bunge S.A.		Floating rate bonds, 1980-82
A.G. Becker Paribas Inc.		Commercial paper, principal
Berliner Handels- und Frankfurter Bank		\$144 billion face, 1981-82
Credit Commercial de France		\$14.5 billion face, 1982
Deutsche Bank		\$5.5 billion of 1982 due 1983
Deutsche Bank		\$4.5 bonds of 1983 due 1992
Dresdner Bank		\$1.5 billion of 1982 due 1992
Financial Planning Services by		\$1.5 billion bonds of 1982 due 1992
Goldman Sachs Int'l Group		Commercial paper
Goldman, Sachs Int'l Corp		\$125 billion face, 1981-82
Goldman Sachs Int'l Corp		\$125 billion face, 1981-82
Kidder, Peabody & Co. Inc.		\$125 billion face, 1981-82
Kreditanstalt (Swiss) SA		\$125 billion face, 1981-82
Lloyds Bank Int'l Ltd.		\$125 billion face, 1981-82
Merrill Lynch Capital Markets		\$125 billion face, 1981-82
Morgan Stanley & Co.		\$125 billion face, 1981-82
Morgan Stanley Int'l		\$125 billion face, 1981-82
Nederlandse Middenseaambank nv		\$125 billion face, 1981-82
Nederlandse Middenseaambank nv		\$125 billion face, 1981-82
Normax International Ltd		\$125 billion face, 1981-82
Singapore Nomura Merchant Bankers Ltd		\$125 billion face, 1981-82
ENEL	SF	\$1000.000
Bayernische Landesbank	DM	150.000.000
The Council of Europe Res. Fund	ECU	25.000.000
Aeropar de Paris	DM	300.000.000
Int'l Bank for Reconstruction & Dev.	DM	150.000.000
Inter-American Development Bank	DM	150.000.000
Republiek of Finland	DM	150.000.000
Portman Development Ltd	S	5.000.000
British Finance bv	S	125.000.000
Stars Overseas Finance Corp	S	125.000.000
Farm Credit Corp.	S	75.000.000
NJ Industries Inc.	Shares	5.000.000
City of Vienna	SF	100.000.000
Bank of Communications	S	40.000.000
Merrill Lynch Capital Markets	S	150.000.000
Pharmacia AB	Shares	1.000.000
GMAC Overseas Fin Corp av	S	100.000.000
Credit d'Equipment	DOS	100.000.000
NMB Bank	DOS	100.000.000
The Nomura Securities Co Ltd	S	100.000.000
The Nomura Securities Co Ltd	S	100.000.000
Singapore Nomura Merchant Bankers Ltd	S	20.000.000

U.S. \$100,000,000	
<i>GMAC Overseas Finance Corporation N.V.</i>	
<i>11½% Notes Due October 1, 1990</i>	
<i>Payment of principal and interest unconditionally guaranteed by</i>	
<i>General Motors Acceptance Corporation</i>	
<hr/>	
<i>MORGAN STANLEY INTERNATIONAL</i>	
ALGEMENE BANK NEDERLAND N.V.	BANK BRUSSEL LAMBERT N.Y.
BANQUE GENERALE DU LUXEMBOURG S.A.	BANQUE NATIONALE DE PARIS
BERLIMER HANDELS- UND FRANKFUTTER BANK	CORNFRESH BANK
CONTINENTAL ILLINOIS CAPITAL MARKETS GROUP	MANUFACTURERS TRUST COMPANY
VERMILLION CAPITAL MARKETS	SAMUEL MONTAGUE & CO.
NOMURA INTERNATIONAL	SALOMON BROTHERS INTERNATIONAL
RAVVA BANK (UNDER RITERS)	SOCIETE GENERALE
SOCITE GENERALE DE BANQUE S.A.	SWISS BANK CORPORATION INTERNATIONAL
UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND (SECURITIES)	S. C. WARREN & CO. LTD.

These securities having been placed privately this announcement replaces as a matter of record only.

NMB BANK

Established in Amsterdam, The Netherlands

Dfls 100,000,000
9% Bearer Notes due 1988

Nederlandse Middenstandsbank nv
Rabobank Nederland
Banca del Cottardo
Credit Suisse First Boston Limited

September 1981

Not all these banks holding 20% or more. Total assets
of these banks approximated for purposes of record only.

INTER-AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK
Washington, D.C.

	150,000,000 6 Deutsche Mark Bonds of 1983, due 1993 III	
<p>For: DMG - DMG, p. a., Hauptstelle am Dresdner 1, of which year on December 1, 1983 as per Postfach von Metz, Berlin, Düsseldorf, Hamburg und München</p>		
Deutsche Bank International	Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale	
Dresdner Bank <small>International</small>	Commerzbank <small>International</small>	Bayerische Vereinsbank <small>International</small>
The H. Aufhäuser Die Landesbank -Hessen- -Niedersächsische Bank	Bank für Gemeinschafts <small>International</small>	Bayerische Hypotheken- und Wechsel-Bank <small>International</small> Badische Bank <small>International</small> Daffbrück & Co.

<p>December 4, 1983</p> <hr/> <p>Peter Weller Hawkins & Quin Tech Capital Markets Information Express Inc. Walter Reynolds Inc. Paragon Securities Casson Securities Inc. Nikko Securities Co. Ammerman, Inc. Gould & Co. Kaufman, Inc.</p>	<p>Drexel Burnham Lambert Bank DICI Bank</p> <hr/> <p>of these instruments having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.</p>
	<p>\$2,300,000,000 Zero Coupon</p>
	<p>sury Investment Growth Receipts Series 7</p> <hr/>
	<p>\$1,500,000,000 Serial TIGR's due Semiannually February 15, 1984-August 15, 2008</p>
	<p>\$800,000,000 Callable TIGR's due August 15, 2013</p> <hr/>
	<p>Merrill Lynch Capital Markets</p>

The image shows the front cover of a bond prospectus. At the top left, it says "Wells Fargo & Co., Amherst Inc." Below that is the date "November 21, 1963". In the center, there is a circular logo containing stylized Japanese characters. To the right of the logo, the text reads "These securities have been sold through the United States of America and Japan. This document appears on a number of record only." On the far left, there is a small vertical box with the text "MURRAY HILL". On the right side, there is a large amount of text describing the bond issue, including the amount (\$U.S. \$20,000,000), the interest rate (6 1/4 per cent.), the maturity date (Bonds due 1988), and the option (with Warrants). The bottom of the page contains a note about the warrants and the issue price (\$100 per cent.).

Singapore National Merchant Banking Limited	
Abo-Dhabi Investment Company	Al-Rajhiya Asia African Bank (P.L.C.)
Ambi Banking Corporation	Bengal Bank Limited
Dai-ichi Kosenrinsha Finance Limited	
The Development Bank of Singapore Ltd.	Jurong Floating International Limited
Kotak Securities Co., Ltd.	Kotak Foreign Trading Contracting & Investments Co. (S.A.E.)
Kyoto Finance (HK) Limited	Mitsubishi Trust & Banking Corporation (Europe) S.A.
Mitsui Trust Finance (Hong Kong) Limited	National Bank of Abu Dhabi
The National Commercial Bank, (Kuwait Assembly)	New Japan Securities Corporation (N.J.C.) Ltd.
The Nippon Securities Co., (Asia) Limited	Nippon Kangyo Kaihatsu (Asia) Ltd.
Overseas Union Bank Limited	Silverspot International (Hong Kong) Limited
Sonya Securities (Asia) Limited	The Standard Trust Finance (U.K.) Limited
Triplex International (Asia) Ltd.	Total Asia Limited
United Overseas Bank Limited	Toyota Trust Asia Limited
Worley Limited	White International (Hong Kong) Ltd.
Yamada Trust and Finance (Hong Kong) Limited	Yonohama Asia Limited

Spain's Terrorist Basque Violence Spreads to France

Staying, Kidnapping, Disappearances Raise Fears of a 'Dirty War' Between Separatists, Rightists

By John Datton
New York Times Service

MADRID — The terrorist violence that has long plagued the Basque region of northern Spain has spilled into southern France, arousing fears of a "dirty war" fought across the mountainous border by Basque separatists and rightist Spanish extremists and possibly involving the Spanish secret police.

The fears were heightened Monday night when a 23-year-old Spanish refugee believed to be connected with ETA, the Basque separatist organization, was shot and killed by unknown gunmen in a bar where he worked in the French town of Bayonne. Witnesses said the gunman fled in a car with Spanish registration plates.

Henri Batzosa, a Basque politician that is said to function as the political arm of ETA, has accused the Spanish government of complicity in the killing of the refugee, Ramon Oriaidera.

The killing was thought to be in retaliation for an attack four days earlier upon two national police officers in the Spanish city of San Sebastian. One officer died and the other was wounded in that assault, which followed the pattern of numerous ETA assassinations.

In phone calls to a Spanish news agency, a shadowy organization calling itself GAL — a Spanish acronym standing for Anti-terrorist Liberation Groups — claimed responsibility for gunning down Mr. Oriaidera.

The existence of this organization first became known two weeks ago when a kidnapping victim, another Spanish refugee in southern France, was released after being held 10 days. In his pocket was a communiqué from GAL that said the group was implacably opposed to the French government because it offered sanctuary to ETA terrorists.

The note vowed that assassinations by ETA, whose name stands

for Basque Homeland and Liberty, would meet with reprisals, for one. In the past year alone, over 40 deaths in Spain have been attributed to ETA.

The shooting and the kidnapping were not the only incidents involving Basques in France recently. On Oct. 15, two suspected members of ETA disappeared and have not been seen since. Several days later four Spanish police officers were arrested by French police while apparently trying to abduct another ETA member in the French border town of Hendaye. He was on a motorcycle and injured during a chase.

This incident occurred on the same day that a Spanish Army captain, kidnapped by ETA in Spain, was found murdered. After a hue was raised in Spain, the four police officers were released by the French.

The issue of Basque terrorism is one of the most sensitive debates between France and Spain. There

are about two million people living in the four Basque provinces of northern Spain, and the ethnic group straddles the border.

Until recently, only the Basques on the Spanish side were agitating for their own state and, to the anger of successive Spanish governments, their leaders operated freely on French soil, even holding press conferences to publicize their cause.

Madrid has long maintained that bombings, kidnappings and assassinations by ETA would stop or at least greatly diminish if the French would move against the organization. France's position has been that it cannot arrest or harass refugees unless they are proven to have broken French law.

The quarrel has continued into the present, even though Socialist governments have come to power both here and in Paris and have pledged to work for better relations out of a sense of solidarity. The issue of terrorism was high on the agenda when Prime Minister Fa-

llo González met for a second day of talks Wednesday with the French president, François Mitterrand.

At a press conference after their talks Tuesday, Mr. González said he believed that he detected "good will" on the part of the French to fight against terrorism. When a reporter asked if he were prepared to end police incursions into France, he replied that he was "more upset" by the 500 assassinations committed by ETA since 1977 than by any "suspected" border crossings by the Spanish police.

Western diplomats and other ob-

servers who follow the Basque situation closely said they did not find it difficult to believe that, given the mounting frustration in Spain, a rightist group could spring up to seek vengeance for terrorist actions.

The Spanish press, meanwhile, has begun to openly worry about a "dirty war" such as that engaged in by rightists during the military rule in Argentina.

Police in Bayonne, France, clashed Wednesday with demonstrators protesting the killing of a suspected member of a Spanish rebel group. At least three policemen were injured.

The Associated Press

Barents Sea Oil Rights Still Disputed After Talks

By Peter Ossos
Washington Post Service

OSLO — The Soviet Union and Norway have again failed to resolve a dispute over oil rights in the Barents Sea, a disagreement that is as much about Soviet control of a vast, strategically sensitive region as it is about access to the energy riches of the northern waters.

Norwegian sources said that five days of negotiations with Soviet officials in Moscow this month made no headway.

"There was no breakthrough, no openings and no changes of position," according to the Norwegians, and no date was scheduled for resumption of the talks.

At stake are 60,000 square miles (142,000 square kilometers) of Arctic continental shelf that the Soviet Union and Norway, have both claimed for more than a decade, as part of their 200-mile (324-kilometer) offshore economic zones. Experts believe there is a great likelihood of substantial oil and gas reserves in the area.

But, the Barents Sea problem is an economic and territorial dispute with important political overtones, especially in a period of East-West tension.

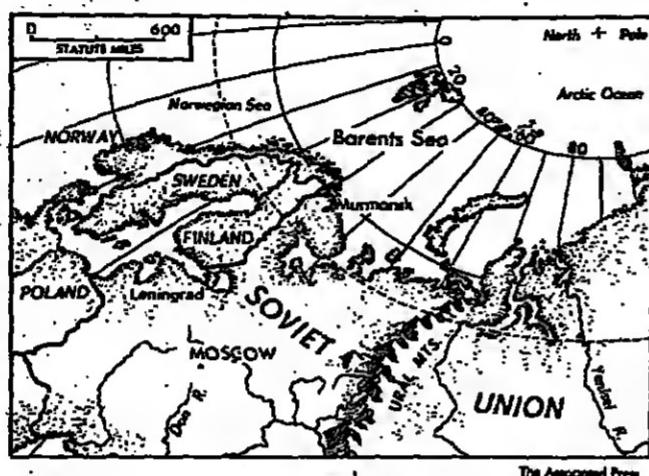
Norway is the only northern member of the Nordic Atlantic Treaty Organization sharing a frontier with the Soviet Union. The Russians have 30 percent to 40 percent of their naval fleet and most of their missile-firing submarines based in Murmansk, only 60 miles from the Norwegian border.

The Soviet Union seems determined, therefore, to maintain as much authority as possible over what takes place near Murmansk and the Kola Peninsula, where about two million people live. Their aims are plainly to guarantee strategic shipping lanes for the fleet while limiting U.S. penetration of the Arctic region for participation in major commercial energy projects.

Norwegian defense specialists say the significance of a suspected oil and gas field as a potential pressure point in a NATO-Warsaw Pact military conflict is considerable. But what makes the Barents Sea dispute unique among outstanding East-West difficulties is the complex balancing of strategic and economic factors.

The Soviet Union, now the world's largest oil producer, is nearing the point, analysts say, where it will become a net importer of energy unless it can develop new resources by the end of the decade.

After six unsuccessful bargaining sessions since 1974, the Soviet Union last spring and again this month sent oil drilling ships to the edge of the disputed waters in a move the Norwegians believed was calculated to apply pressure for



progress last week. Both countries have previously respected international conventions that restrict exploration where jurisdiction is in doubt.

The "gray zone," as the area is known, was not actually entered by the vessels, but the probe was close enough for the Norwegians to conclude that a Soviet decision might be in the offing.

Norwegian sources said that despite the lack of agreement, the talks between the legal directors of the two foreign ministries were "professional."

The territorial disagreement is over how to draw the demarcation line. Norway contends that it should be in keeping with the principles adopted by the Law of the Sea conference for such matters, which means a "median" line stretching into the sea perpendicular to the coast, beginning where the countries meet.

The Soviet Union has accepted that standard in other cases, but it insists that in this instance a "sector line" drawn in 1926 should apply. The line extends due south from the North Pole to the national boundaries.

The difference in these two means of measurement is the disputed 60,000 square miles, an area larger than Norway's lucrative holdings in the North Sea, which has made it a major oil exporter.

Moscow's argument for demanding the exception to established international procedures is that its population on the Kola Peninsula is far greater than in the adjoining Norwegian territory. The Soviet Union also maintains that its military commitments in Murmansk are a vital concern.

Norway, which has a strong interest in maintaining reasonably trouble-free relations with the Soviet Union, has acknowledged the Kremlin's interests and stressed that its goals are for a compromise solution. Birthe Berg, state secretary in the Foreign Ministry, said last month that Norway's claim to a "median" line was intended to be the "basis for negotiations" rather than a final position.

The strike is the first labor unrest since 15 opposition political leaders were killed a year ago after a series of strikes and demands for a return to democratic rule. This time, the workers are protesting higher taxes on Christmas bonuses and tax increases scheduled to take effect in January.

The bauxite workers are the most highly paid, highly skilled and tightly organized in the country, and their action has stopped pro-

Bauxite Workers Strike in Surinam Over Taxes

By James LeMoine
New York Times Service

PARAMARIBO, Surinam — An estimated 4,000 workers have walked off their jobs at Surinam's two largest industrial enterprises in support of their demand for talks with government officials about lower taxes.

The action, which is being viewed here as a direct challenge to the leftist military government of Lieutenant Colonel Davy Bouterse, has shut down Surinam's bauxite-processing operations in Paramaribo, about 20 miles (32 kilometers) from Paramaribo, the capital.

Although mediators have been brought in, the mood of workers at the Surinam Aluminum Co. is defiant. One striker, standing at the factory gates surrounded by fellow workers, said the strike would continue "until the government comes and discusses the situation with us."

The strikes are occurring at a time when foreign reserves needed to pay for crucial imports such as oil are dwindling. Both the Netherlands and the United States cut off economic aid to the country after the killings last year.

The Netherlands granted Surinam independence in 1975, and Colcoel Bouterse, a former army sergeant and physical education instructor, has ruled the country of 350,000 inhabitants since seizing power in 1980. Dutch aid of almost \$100 million a year represented almost a third of Surinam's budget and has proved difficult to replace.

The country's labor force is highly unionized, represented by four

separate federations. Most of the striking workers belong to the C-47 Labor Federation, whose leader, Fred Derby, was the only major leader to last year's political turmoil to survive the killings.

Mr. Derby was arrested by soldiers but was released. The 15 other men arrested, including lawyers, journalists and the leader of the country's other major union, were accused of plotting to overthrow the government and were shot.

At first the government said the men were killed while trying to escape, but officials now say they were killed for planning a coup, even though no firm evidence of their involvement in such a plot has ever been given.

Since surviving the night of violence, Mr. Derby has reportedly been viewed with suspicion by other unions and even by his own federation. He is thought to have little control over the bauxite workers now striking in Paramaribo, even though they belong to his union.

In the past year, the authorities have arrested several people, and Colcoel Bouterse has said he put down a number of attempted coups. Some, he said, were hacked by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency.

Supported by a 3,000-member army and militia, Colcoel Bouterse

rules by decree through a small group of military men and 10 government ministers. But last month he promised to form a "democratic revolutionary" government within the year, allowing greater participation in decision-making and promising a more equitable distribution of the country's resources.

The coloel had relied on close ties with Cuba for some military aid and training, but is a major policy shift he expelled about 100 Cuban officials on the day the United States invaded Grenada.

Western and Latin American diplomats in Surinam say that Colonel Bouterse had decided weeks before the invasion to ask the Cubans to leave.

He and his advisers apparently had come to resent increasing Cuban influence in internal policy and were said to have feared disunity of the sort that led to the murder of the Grenadian prime minister, Maurice Bishop, a close friend of Colcoel Bouterse.

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INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Surgery for El Salvador

It has taken three years for the Reagan administration to lift the rocks in El Salvador and confront the wormy spectacle beneath. For compelling reasons, President Reagan is finally demanding that San Salvador rid itself of the patrons of rightist terror. He offers the carrots of more aid. But after so many false certifications of progress, he also needs to brandish the stick of cutting aid.

Belatedly, the administration's strategists have recognized the reality that death squad murders are not the work of free-lance crazies. The perpetrators have a precise political purpose: to destroy El Salvador's land reform and its sponsors and to turn March's presidential election into a plebiscite for Roberto D'Aubuisson, the ex-president of the interim Assembly and paladin of the violent right.

So far the terror is working. A cowed Assembly has trimmed by half the amount of land available for distribution to peasants. Even as this crippling measure was debated, its opponents heard death threats by telephone. By raising the legal holdings from 360 to 600 acres, the measure eliminates most of the coffee, sugar and cotton farms from land reform.

The promoters of the death squads talk about anti-communism, but it is the and-communism of Al Capone. Their targets are not

guerrillas but trade unionists, Christian Democrats, peasants and businessmen. Their money comes from absentee oligarchs. Their gunmen are drawn from three "security" forces. And their political inspiration and protection comes from Mr. D'Aubuisson and his allies — not outsiders, but a cancer within the system.

Ridding El Salvador of this cancer, if it can be done, will take more than the exile of a few notorious killers, or America's expulsion of their Miami paymasters. It requires changing institutions and attitudes. It requires open U.S. support for besieged democrats, and unequivocal hostility to their tormentors on the right as well as the left. Otherwise the elections on which Americans are banking will enthrone the masters of the death squads.

Hopelessness, endless killing, guerrillas in control of a third of the country — such is la situación of a country edging to nightfall. As our colleague Lydia Chavez has reported, one feeling is shared by most Salvadorans, urban or rural, rich or poor: "If there is any hope for an early improvement in the situation, it rests on decisions that can only be made by the United States." It is this poignant faith that Mr. Reagan will disappoint if his remedies now amount to prescribing more aspirin.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Bet on Manila's Future

U.S. policy has not caught up with the sea change in Filipino politics since the murder of Benigno S. Aquino four months ago. The outcry against President Ferdinand Marcos has spread from Manila to remote villages. It will intensify with economic hardship. Yet Washington, preoccupied with vital bases, shows a foolish neutrality between a discredited dictator and his democratic challengers.

A more principled stand would be on the future and would risk little.

Mr. Marcos demands \$900 million over five years for use of Clark Air Base and Subic Bay Naval Base — nearly double the current rent. But more immediately, he needs \$3 billion in new loans to steer through the severest crisis of his 18-year rule. The Philippines already owes \$25 billion, and political uncertainty leaves its credit in tatters. The cost of a bailout just negotiated with the International Monetary Fund will be high: unemployment, empty shops, and social unrest.

Meanwhile, Mr. Marcos has failed to deliver the promised impartial inquiry into the murder of his rival. His first commission dissolved itself; its successor dredged up enough to make all official explanations suspect. His foreign minister, the aging Carlos Romulo, has broken a long silence to express his shame over the

damage done to the good name of the Philippines by the Aquino murder.

Mr. Marcos suspended a democratic constitution a decade ago, contending that he alone could block a leftist takeover. The middle classes that supported him have moved into opposition. As dissent spreads, so has awareness of gross violations of human rights. This repression has been verified by teams of American lawyers and scientists, after a shocked tour of jails and detention centers.

The opposition is scarcely revolutionary. It wants a clear line of succession if the ailing Mr. Marcos steps down, and it does not want his formidable wife, Imelda. After rejecting this demand as a "conspiracy" against him, Mr. Marcos finally agreed that if he departs, a president and vice president would be elected in two months. A coalition of democratic parties also wants free elections for all national offices next May, an end of rule by decree and an amnesty for political prisoners.

To nudge the Marcos regime toward these reforms is a worthy and attainable goal for the United States — even if bases were the only consideration. Their availability ultimately depends on the Filipino people, the real landlords. The time to woo them is now.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

\$100,000 Christmas Tree

Does your Christmas tree have \$100,000 worth of ornaments on it? Not likely. Not even President Reagan has a tree like that. But Senator William Roth does. The tree the Delaware Republican put up in his office has ornaments costing exactly \$101,19 — at least if you Defense Department prices for them.

They are out, you see, standard ornaments. They include a wrench that cost the Pentagon \$9,600 — though Senator Roth's aides were able to purchase them in bulk at 12 cents apiece. We doubt that the F-16 antenna motor pin on Mr. Roth's tree is as attractive as your ornaments. But it was surely more expensive for the Air Force, which paid \$7,407 — compared to the free-market price of 2.4 cents.

You get the idea. Senator Roth has come up with a nifty way of dramatizing some of the things the Permanent Investigations Subcommittee chairs has recently found. These

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

The Task Before Arafat

There is renewed talk that King Hussein and Yasser Arafat may draw closer, with the king seeking to revive support for the Reagan peace plan. But is Mr. Arafat now in a position to back a plan that failed to secure support last April from the National Palestine Council? The king must move carefully, forging links with Mr. Arafat could mean Syria would move in gangs to destabilize Jordan. No Arab state, not even Jordan, will tolerate an independent PLO force in its territory.

— The Daily Telegraph (London).

Reagan's Instincts on Space

If Ronald Reagan has taught the political community anything in the last two decades or so, it is that his political instincts are absolute-

— Syndicated columnist Jeff Greenfield.

FROM OUR DEC. 23 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1908: A Left-Bank Student Protest

PARIS — The demonstration of dissatisfaction on the part of the medical students in the Latin Quarter has not yet ended, and the protest against the change in the system of examining for admission to the "aggregation" of medicine is assuming considerable proportions. There was calm around the Ecole de Médecine (on the morning of Dec. 22), but in the afternoon a hostile demonstration was held in the Place. The police were brought to the scene. Those students protesting the new system of examination declare that it favors those who have considerable private means, that it is too much of a memory test, that it is unfair in some technical particulars, and that it will render the study of medicine too theoretical.

1933: Bolstering Belgian Defenses

BRUSSELS — By 86 Catholic and Liberal votes against 50 Socialist and Communist votes, the Belgian Chamber [on Dec. 22] voted extraordinary credits totaling \$20 million for the defense of the eastern frontier of Belgium. The credits will be spread over two years. Belgium will be defended against invasion from the east by a system of concrete posts and forts, extending from Antwerp to the French frontier. The army will be equipped with modern munitions; bombing and pursuit planes will be increased and the anti-gas and medical services will be equipped with the latest devices. A new frontier regiment of Ardennes infantry has been formed and the Liege and Namur forts have been restored.

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A Divided Lebanon May Be Most U.S. Can Hope For

By Harold Brown

The writer was defense secretary under President Jimmy Carter.

WASHINGTON — The United States is in a fix in Lebanon. Its central security interest in the region is not Lebanon, but preserving Western access to the oil-producing region around the Gulf and preventing Arab-Israeli conflicts from exploding. That should limit U.S. engagement in Lebanon and it argues strongly against becoming directly embroiled with Syria.

What now? An immediate pull-out of the marines would lead to the collapse of the Gemayel government and leave chaos. Americans should not be troubled by fears that it would undermine the assertive U.S. image — an image overly prized by some people in Washington. What should give pause is the possibility that a pullout could seriously undermine belief in the reliability of American power, particularly among friendly regimes in the Gulf region.

Good sense suggests that American forces should not be in Lebanon next fall. The Reagan administration should now propose, after consulting with the European nations participating in the multinational force, a withdrawal of the marines and the rest of that force and, if necessary, a partition of Lebanon. If such an arrangement can be negotiated with the various armed players, fine. If not, U.S. forces should leave anyway and let them find their own solution.

What would the new arrangement be? The Syrian presence would remain as it is in the Bekaa valley and northern Lebanon. The Israelis would hold their positions in the south or find a Lebanese surrogate to do it for them. A reconstituted central government — including Druze and Shiite participants, and probably Syrian-influenced — would rule Beirut and as much more of the country as it could.

As things stand, such an arrangement would probably not be accepted by enough of the parties to make it work. Partly for that reason, it has been suggested that Israeli or American forces teach the Syrians a lesson, thus presumably making them and their clients more amenable to a negotiated settlement.

The problem is that the Israelis clearly do not consider such a role part of their end of the revived United States-Israeli "strategic cooperation." And both the American public and the American military correctly lack enthusiasm for taking on such a task. Moreover, it is very unlikely to work. It would improve Syria standing in the Arab world, polarize other Arabs against the United States and allow the Soviet

Union to bleed the United States on the cheap.

Yet the Syrians probably do want to reduce their dependence on Moscow. And they do want to regain sovereignty over the Golan Heights. It should be part of U.S. policy to engage Syria in the peace process, not only in Lebanon but in Arab-Israeli matters. The chances are poor. It will be more difficult now than it would have been in 1980 or 1981. Certainly, Syrian participation may require at least tacit Soviet acquiescence. But without Syrian involvement, the chances for Middle East peace are poorer still.

Disappointing, as it may seem, such a *de facto* partition would allow the United States to turn its attention to its more fundamental goals in the region — peace in the Gulf and progress on the Palestinian issue. Neither is within easy grasp. The United States has little influence with Iran or Iraq, and the failure to follow up on the commitments to Palestinian autonomy in the Camp David accords suggests that America's influence on Israel — let alone on the Palestinians — is not all that it might be. But this is all the more reason to get on with those problems and to find a way to get out of a sideshow where the United States has still fewer cards and only a secondary strategic interest.

The New York Times

Campaign '84: The 12 What-Ifs and the 3 Certainties

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — A Chinese pundit, surveying U.S. politics, would have to conclude that this is the time of the Three Certainties.

Certainty Number One: President Reagan will run for re-election. He will turn the picture now hanging in the Cabinet Room of Calvin ("I do not choose to run") Coolidge to the wall, and in a pre-birthday present to the American people, will announce on Jan. 29 that he will accede to the prostrate-stricken pleas of Republicans everywhere and tend to the unfinished business before him.

Certainty Number Two: Walter Mondale will roll relentlessly through the early primaries and sweep up the Democratic nomination by "Super Tuesday," March 13. A corollary of this certainty is the lead to the conclusion — before a vote is taken anywhere — that John Glenn is washed up, his candidacy a fizzer before it left the launch pad.

Certainty Number Three: Next November, riding the crest of an economic boom and a pride in U.S. defense and national will, Mr. Reagan will swat Mr. Mondale as FDR swatted Tom Dewey.

Upon this trio of fundamentals are all economic projections made and political prognostications formulated; rarely has the consensus so resoundingly concurred. Yet when we recall the recent upset of the Peruvians in Argentina, or the signs of Beijing power struggle shown by the Chinese press coverage of the party general secretary, Hu Yaobang, our wise pundit turns to the ancient school of philosophy known as the Twelve What-Ifs.

What if Mr. Reagan announces that he plans to spend 1984 working for peace and noninflationary prosperity undistracted by crass election-year politics? Not likely, but the possibility haunts.

On the Second Certainty, what if John Glenn benefits from the current, widespread hooting at his organizational ability and his free-fall poll ratings by doing better than expected in Iowa and New Hampshire? The media, tired of stomping on him and in need of a contest, will hail his startling

comeback; a less-than-resounding defeat will thus be transformed into a moral victory and funds will miraculously appear.

Or what if Walter Mondale refuses to appear at a Debate of the Eight candidates in New Hampshire, thereby showing himself front-runneritis and opening opportunities for others?

Or what if Mr. Mondale sits meekly at the table during a New Hampshire debate while the Rev. Jesse Jackson steals the show by excoriating him and his wistful opposition to Reaganism? In this event, even middle-class black Democrats would abandon Mr. Mondale and follow Mr. Jackson, while whites turned off by Mr. Jackson (and

On the Third Certainty, assuming the first two hold, what if the rosy glow of polls and economic statistics of year-end 1983 disappears by November 1984, as such happy trends all too often do — will Mr. Reagan have gone to Beijing too soon?

What if Dr. Gheorge is finally right, and the deficit does cause interest rates to soar, and the market stumps, and the unemployment figures rise — will Reaganomics once again be an omen of opprobrium? What if the 73-year-old Mr. Reagan gets so much as a nosebleed — would that call up a vision in voters' minds of a president approaching 80, not merely hearing-impaired but suffering the normal ills of age?

What if Mr. Reagan goes into the televised debates expected to demolish his opponent, as he did in 1980, and Mr. Mondale, as underdog, performs as John Kennedy did against the favored Richard Nixon?

What if the hard right, tired of being unmet by its own creature and dismayed by the economic support of the Soviet Union, stays home?

What if a war breaks out somewhere that does not lead itself to Grenada-like surgical action?

The Eleven What-Ifs may cause a few shudders, but are not likely to shake the Three Certainties. Paradoxically, that is because of the Twelfth What-If, which even the most contrary contrarian must consider: What if the unexpected does not take place, and the year grinds on serenely uninterrupted by surprises?

But the Chinese pundit will understand this: The fact that the Twelfth What-If is impossible is the Fourth Certainty.

The New York Times

Pregnant: Blessed, Pressed and Gender-Guessed

By Cheryl Benard

this you merit approval. Men jovially tell you that their wives, sisters or daughters have just had a child. "How many months?" strangers will ask from across the street. Health food managers offer free vitamins; delicatessen clerks insist that you buy yogurt "for your baby."

The New York attitude initially appears more Viennese. A contribution in the size of the city's population, one is given to understand, is neither necessary nor desirable. While in California male attention was benign, in New York there are vulgar comments. Even the well-intentioned feel called upon to be witty. A guard in the Whitney Museum gestured toward my belly and cryptically muttered "Little Boy Blue," possibly alluding to the color of my dress and his preferred gender for children. A salesman in Charivari favored me with a long recitation of Old Testament passages related to the blessing of having children and concluded with the hope that I might have a son.

Any apparent similarity between Vienna and New York vanishes when one uses the subway or bus system. Pregnancy is not only a suitable topic for conversation, it almost demands comment. But there are regional differences. In Southern California, where I spent the seventh month, a kind of frontier mentality appears to apply. You are populating the desert, even if no longer a desert, and for the last week of my pregnancy three

young men with attaché cases nearly threw me off the Broadway local in their haste to occupy a vacant bench.

Gender-guessing, incidentally, is a popular pastime for all. Men tend to ask which sex one would prefer. I have tested both possible replies. Whenever I said I wanted a daughter, I was sternly informed that one ought not to have a preference — as long as the child was healthy. When I said I preferred a son, however, I was coaxed with the assurance that a daughter could be nice, too. Women tend to offer a prediction or indulge in other forms of street-midwifery.

I was sternly informed that one ought not to have a preference — as long as the child was healthy. When I said I preferred a son, however, I was coaxed with the assurance that a daughter could be nice, too. Women tend to offer a prediction or indulge in other forms of street-midwifery.

A pregnant woman in a New York subway station was asked if she was pregnant. She responded, "Yes, I'm pregnant." The man responded, "That's great!"

On the other hand, my most heartening experience took place in Yemen. At the airport in San'a. Following the strict gender apartheid that governs Yemeni life, male and female airline passengers lined up separately in preparation for boarding. More than 50 Arab men and eight African women traders with copious "hand luggage," consisting of bales of printed cloth and enormous cartons of eggs, stood in line. As the doors

More Peace, Fewer Coups On Earth . . .

By Charles Lewis Taylor

BALCKSBUR

WEEKEND

December 23, 1983

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Ronald Searle on Wine: Full, Fruity Character

PARIS.—The season to be jolly: a time for the pulling of corks and the dropping of such phrases as "distinctive nose" or "round and supple" or "should remain in the cellar for two or three years." The phrases are familiar enough and

MARY BLUME

have ruined many a casual riposte. Now Ronald Searle, the gentle scourge of humbug, has enough left over for a sequel. "Hand on

cided to illustrate what he calls the excruciating verbal acrobatics that accompany so much wine drinking. No one could fail to be amused by his presumption.

The result is the usual amazing Searle cocktail of airy arabesques and mordant wit collected into "The Illustrated Winespeak: Ronald Searle's Wicked World of Winetasting," published this fall at £6.95 by Souvenir Press (43 Great Russell Street, London WC1B 3PA).

Each phrase is authentic and Searle says he

heart, I invented nothing," he says. "The field of wine is so rich in jargon that the problem is selecting and not inventing."

Searle, English-born but long resident in France, is a champagne drinker himself, rather eccentrically choosing a brand shipped from Provence. Eccentricity, as he points out in the preface of "Ronald Searle in Perspective," a major collection of drawings that will be published next spring, is the birthright of those born East Anglia and doty enough to support its insatiable climate for generations. His family, he says, was considered quite normal in Cambridge, where he grew up, even though Aunt Edie was known to dust the coal and his father's cousins, Doddy and Joan, earned their living on the music hall stage as lady serpents.

Searle was, he says, weaned on homemade wine. "Throughout a childhood of nights punctuated by exploding bottles of overexcited elderberry, turnip, parsnip, potato, dandelion and other lethal brews concocted by my mother, a simple country girl from remote Wiltshire, many were the family suppers that would end with me under the table, pressing my

spinning head on the chilly lino to prevent it flapping its wings and circling East Anglia.

"No one," he adds, "ever fathomed why I should get flushed and have dizzy spells after a substantial meal and a health-giving home-made natural tonic containing nothing more than baker's yeast and unsullied garden produce."

His stomach having been deeply afflicted by World War II, which he spent in a prison camp after being, as a Tokyo newspaper once put it, captivated by the Japanese, Searle drinks only conventionally made wines these days and admires that the art of wine-tasting has its own brand of remarkable poets. These, he adds, are usually as rare as the delicate vintages they praise. What he is after in his book is the wine snob or the salesman enlightening "the baffled customer regarding the more esoteric aspects of, say, Rotterdam rouge."

His own contribution to winespeak is stoutly affirmative: "Wine," he states, "is what one would give up women and song for."

And, he adds, raising his glass of bubbly.

"Cheers!"



Illustrations by Ronald Searle.

For Conductors, a Downbeat

by Donald Henahan

NEW YORK.—Not long ago, as I sat listening to one of the world's famous symphony orchestras casually dispose of a concert program as if it were a roll of paper toweling, it occurred to me that most of the musicians on the stage had probably come of age too late to know what it means to play, weak in week out, under a great conductor. The symphonic scene today is not devoid of talented, well-schooled leaders, but it looks pallid indeed compared to the efflorescence of baton-wielding masters shortly before and shortly after World War II.

Consider for a moment the situation that prevailed during the first three decades after that war, when a partial list of renowned maestros browning about the world would have included the following: Arturo Toscanini, Wilhelm Furtwängler, Bruno Walter, Pierre Monteux, Otto Klemperer, Leopold Stokowski, Serge Koussevitzky, Fritz Reiner, Artur Rodzinski, Thomas Beecham, George Szell, Karl Böhm, Hermann Scherchen, Josef Krips, Charles Munch, Jascha Horenstein, Dimitri

new Grove Dictionary of Music and Musicians to find out something about him. Like Klaus Tennstedt, whose path we seem to follow, the 52-year-old Herbig has spent most of his career behind the Iron Curtain, which may, for all we know, hide a rich lode of conducting talent from us. He has conducted in England and is not unknown in North America, having appeared of late in Dallas, Houston, Washington, San Diego and Montreal. From 1977 to 1980, he was the principal guest conductor of the Dallas Symphony.

He grew to musical maturity in the same Central European, German-oriented tradition that spawned so many of the great conductors of former generations. Before moving into the symphonic orbit in Dresden and Berlin, he spent a decade in Weimar and Potsdam as an opera and theater conductor. Out of just such theatrical backgrounds came the WALTERS, Klemperers, Reiners, Szell and other symphonic giants of indelible memory.

And yet, it is symptomatic of this lean period that Detroit should have had to look so far beyond the horizon when its music directorship fell vacant. At the moment, several other American orchestras face similar dilemmas. With Giulini in poor health, Los Angeles is playing the same lottery that turned up Herbig's name. So is San Francisco, which has announced that it will part company with de Waart, but has found no successor as yet. Half a dozen other major orchestras around the world are holding on to minor or immature talents simply because the pool of available maestros is so shallow at the moment.

I is possible, of course, that we romantically exalt the conductors of the past and thus underrate those of our own day. That possibility would be more easily entertained if historic recordings and many living witnesses did not exist to testify otherwise. But it is true that since the arrival of high-fidelity recordings and FM radio, music listeners have become more familiar with the standard orchestral repertory and may be harder to impress.

Before technology changed the musical world so drastically, bringing faithful reproductions of the best musical art into every home, the general musical public may have been more naive and more ready to accept any reasonably good performance as brilliant. Even with our shelves full of recordings and FM radio, music listeners have been more familiar with the standard orchestral repertory and may be harder to impress.

Third, then, what it was like a couple of generations ago, when even a devoted concertgoer would have had trouble encountering performances of all Beethoven symphonies, say, in a decade. Now the mighty nine are daily radio fare, difficult to avoid.

What can a conductor do? He can impress his individual views on the work only within such narrow limits that his ideas may be difficult for the ordinary concertgoer to discern. He certainly is not allowed the interpretative leeway that his famed predecessors enjoyed by divine right. His listeners are too familiar with how the work goes, in a broad, superficial way, to be pleased with major changes.

Furthermore, the incessant international publicity that any conductor receives today is a double-edged sword: it not only makes him a celebrity but also makes the public aware of his all-too-human personal traits.

If Toscanini were to reappear today and begin his career all over, he would soon be demystified. He would be grilled on talk shows about his love life and during intermissions of his televised concerts about his baton-breaking rages and other temperamental quirks. In a very short time he would be called before the musicians' union to explain the precise meaning of certain Italian names he called the first troponym for missing an entry. He would be ordered to stop harassing musicians who make mistakes — or else. In short, he might never be allowed to become Toscanini. He might decide to go into computer programming or astrophysics instead of music.

Of course, it is also possible the symphony orchestra has evolved to a point in its history where the cult of the dictator-conductor, which often in the past led to insufferable musical excesses as well as legendary performances, no longer is a workable tradition.

In more than one famous orchestra right now the music director is far more respectful of the musicians, because of the power of their union, than they are of him. That change in the atmosphere, in some ways a healthy one, has been evident all over the world for some years and has not invariably led to orchestral anarchy.

Perhaps all we have lost, finally, is an illusion. Perhaps there are no great men and never were. Perhaps — but I don't believe it.

Still, if the myth of the omnipotent conductor is dead or fast dying, what does its passing mean to the future of symphonic music? No plausible alternative to the famous disciplinarians has yet made itself plain. It does look as if, though the puissant old titans are all but extinct, their heirs are still struggling to be born.

I n the catalog above, you will notice, I have not mentioned the newly appointed music director of the Detroit Symphony, Günther Herbig, an East German who represents an interesting class of dark-horse conductors in the maestro derby.

When his appointment was announced the other day I had to go to the

Bruce Lee Need Not Apply

by Vicki Elliott

HONG KONG — Hong Kong manufactures films, like everything else, efficiently and cheaply. The components are assembled, the gaudy trappings added, and a calibrated blend of kung fu and pornography processed into products with names like "Butterfly Murders" and "Woman Object." Fong Yuk-ping, one of Hong Kong's newest filmmakers, sees things differently.

His films are intimate portraits of life in low-rent, high-rise Hong Kong, where life is lived vertically, in the upper air of the resettlement blocks stacked up the crowded hillsides, or horizontally, in the flat waste of squatter shacks and the rafts of floating junks. Here, violence is the angry father wielding a bamboo cane; sex, two teen-agers on an island camping holiday.

Fong, 36, known also as Allen Fong, comes from a family that has lived here almost 200 years (his grandfather's grandfather came over to farm on Hong Kong island). He left to major in Cinema Studies at the University of Southern California, but that doesn't mean he disdains the production of the Golden Harvest

and Run Run Shaw studios. "Every filmmaker faces reality with his own vision," he said recently, withdrawing into an empty corner of a teashop on Nathan Road. "The violent side is also the reality of Hong Kong — this is a violent city. And if you're making pornography, you're also reflecting the reality: Hong Kong is very sex-oriented."

His version of reality, the humdrum reality of fish stalls and dingy clerical offices and factories where they piece radios together, can be tasted in "Father and Son," released in 1981, and "Ah Ying," which closed in Hong Kong this month after a short run.

One of his characters says, "I want to make a film that reflects our times. If I don't, nobody will ever know we existed." Fong says that isn't the way he would put it — he is a collected and modest person who visibly shrinks from the pretentious. But his two films, which promise to get a better airing abroad than they do at home, try to show what is going on under the bristling armory of chrome and plate glass that has been balanced over Hong Kong in the last 15 years.

"Father and Son," an exquisitely filmed piece about a boy in a squatter slum who wanted to grow up to be a movie maker ("It's personal rather than autobiographical," Fong says) was enthusiastically received at international film festivals. "Ah Ying," a subtle study of representation and reality, has already been seen in San Francisco where, appropriately enough, it ran back-to-back with Wim Wenders's "The State of Things," also a film about the making of films. "Ah Ying" goes on to the Berlin Film Festival in February and to a week of new directors' work at the New York Museum of Modern Art in March.

Where "Father and Son" is lyrical and linear, progressing chronologically toward the scene at the airport where the demanding father sees his difficult son off to his film school in the United States, "Ah Ying" is more complex and self-reflective, with more rough edges.

The new film is spun out of the lives of two real people: Hui So-ying, known at home as Ah Ying, who helps her parents sell fish in a Kowloon market, and Koh Wu, a would-be filmmaker who taught her acting at the Film Culture Center of Hong Kong before he died of hepatitis last year at the age of 40.

It was when Ah Ying, now 23, auditioned for another of Fong's projects, that the director slowly came to know her and her family, who

Continued on page 9.

It's Salade Russe and the Hell With It

by Craig Claiborne

NEW YORK — I was in a sauna one afternoon recently, and a man sitting next to me spoke up. "You're the food writer?" "Yes," I answered. "What do you think of me?"

A couple of nights later, at dinner in a friend's home, the question was repeated in slightly different words.

It seems to be an involuntary year-end inquiry, and food writers are supposed to take stock of what has happened during the last 12 months and, more important, perhaps, what is likely to happen in kitchens not only in the months ahead, but in the years to come.

My answer is, if you will pardon my English, nouvelle cuisine. This accordion-pleated affair that affects amateurs and professionals alike can be expanded or contracted — for better or for worse — according to the whims and imagination of the cook or chef.

I feel strongly obliged to take issue with any and all of my colleagues — and they are legion — who tend to disparage, damn and belittle the whole notion of nouvelle cuisine. There are those who moan in their victuals and say it is the worst thing to have happened to the entire culture of good cooking since the invention of the can opener.

Nonsense!

Nouvelle cuisine is the greatest innovation in the world of food since the food processor and, like that machine, it has opened up and broadened horizons in the world of cooking that slightly more than a decade ago were unthinkable. I simply do not understand the naïveté of those supposed professionals who contend that "traditional" cuisine remains the true and unalterable genius of French (and therefore the supreme) cooking.

Let us go back to the origins of traditional French cooking and the beginnings of the

nouvelle cuisine revolution in as simple and basic a way as possible.

For more than 50 years, traditional French cooking was pantry-locked, book-bound and straitjacketed, and all in the name of one man, Auguste Escoffier. Classic, or traditional, French cooking was, thanks to him, a prison whether the kitchen existed in Burgundy, Provence, Paris or in the so-called French kitchens of Manhattan, Fort Wayne, Indiana, or Singa-

pore. The rules had been codified and set down by that one individual, the priest of grand cuisine. Every well-known chef in the Western world and some few in the East were Escoffier's absolute apostles.

I am not a chef (I classify myself as a cook), but I was trained in the mid-1950s in Switzerland in what was still the heyday of Escoffier's influence. (The great chef died in 1935.) I was trained at a time when "according to Escoffier" was the not-to-be-questioned "holy writ." To go against his dictates was to face the contempt of your fellow cooks or chefs.

If Escoffier said that *pommes de terre Anna* were created in this or that fashion, then you didn't vary that formula. If his formula for *salade russe* did not include fresh basil, you didn't dare demonstrate an adventurous and inspired genius by adding a leaf or two. If you worked in a professional kitchen, each day you made a gallon of hollandaise sauce and tossed it into everything. Each morning you turned bins of potatoes into something called *pommes à la crème duchesse* — that is, you made a potato-croquette mixture and piped it out with a "piping bag and star tube" and baked it as a garnish. Or you piped it around broiled meat and browned it.

A relatively large number of foods were cooked *à la minute*, but painstaking hours were consumed in the preparation of other dishes, such as a chartreuse de partridge or pheasant, in which a host of vegetables were intricately carved and put together in the most elaborate fashion possible to contain your game filling.

On a far less exalted plane, consider the preparation of vegetables, Escoffier style. Such simple things as Brussels sprouts or cauliflower were cooked (generally overcooked) in boiling water until tender. They were then drained and given further cooking and an unconscionable quantity of butter.

I have nothing against an occasional platter of *salade russe*. *Continued on page 8.*

TRAVEL

Prices Up at Mexican Hotels

by Morris D. Rosenberg

WASHINGTON — A Mexican vacation will cost more this winter. Hotel rates for the "high" season — mid-December to mid-April — have been increased between 11 and 35 percent, with the biggest boosts at luxury, "grand-tourism," oceanfront resorts in such popular areas as Acapulco and Cancun.

Mexico's peso has been eroding against the U.S. dollar in recent months at the rate of about 13 centavos a day — or a peso a week. This continued weakness of the peso, which has been floating since Dec. 21, 1982, is part of the serious economic problems facing that country. One dollar now buys nearly 163 pesos.

Tourism has always received top priority in Mexico, which needs the currency visitors

bring in even more at this time of belt-tightening. The *industria sin chimeneas* (industry without smokestacks) is second only to petroleum in foreign-exchange earnings.

Earlier this year, after a series of steep peso devaluations, the government set maximum room rates to restore order to a chaotic situation and help the hard-hit hotel industry deal with inflation. It also required hotels to post their rates in pesos to prevent them from charging tourists a higher rate in dollars.

Any traveler who has a problem and wants to check the validity of a room rate that has been quoted in dollars (or pesos) need only call the nearest regional office of the Mexican National Tourism Council.

Tell them the class (economy, one-to-five-star, or grand tourism) and location of the

hotel, and ask for the applicable official minimum and maximum high-season rates in pesos. Remember that those listed rates do not cover meals, so any hotel that includes them will charge more.

Then, using the latest exchange figures, convert pesos to dollars, if necessary, to compare with the price being charged, to see if it is within the approved range.

While inflation has made Mexico somewhat less than the wild bargain it was in the period immediately following the devaluations, tourism continues to boom. The government estimates that the 1983 visitor total will reach 5 million, up 1 million from last year, and it expects another substantial increase next year.

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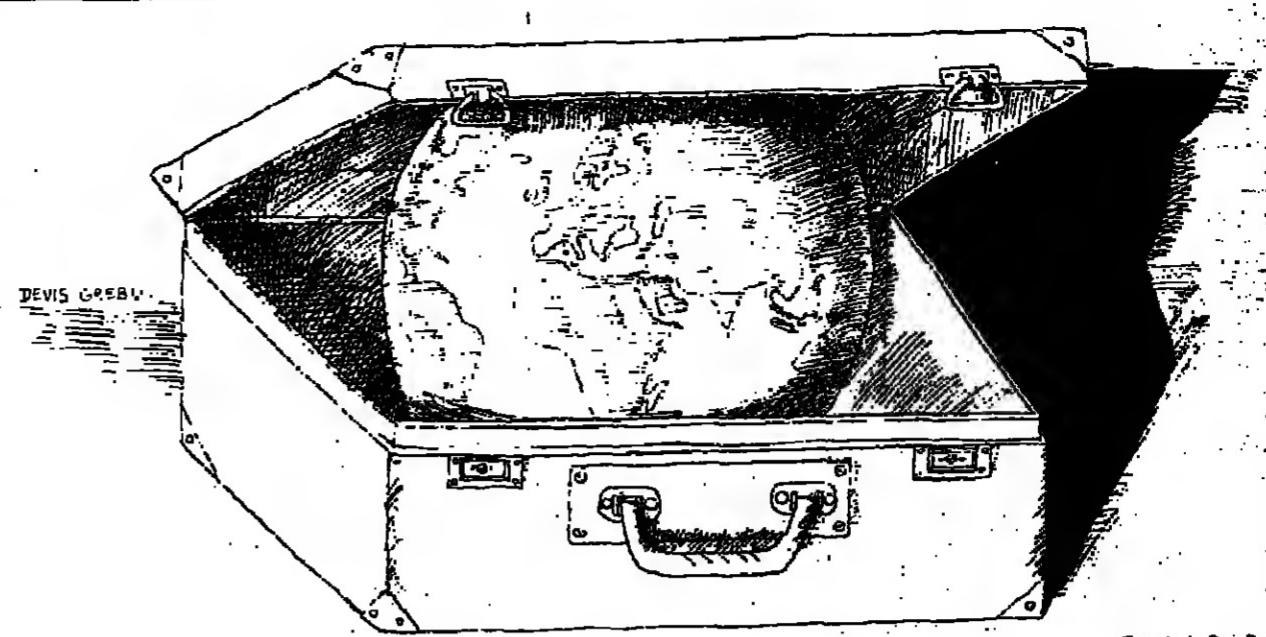


Illustration by Davis Gruber

Nouvelle Cuisine

Continued from page 7

(once a winter, perhaps) of a traditional *cassoulet* with all that pork rind, preserved goose, pork belly and sausages; nor of a "traditional" sauerkraut with its goose fat, streaky bacon, ham and sausages.

But these concepts are a far cry from nouvelle cuisine and do not fit in with present concepts of dining in extraordinary style with far lighter, more delicate creations — fresh salmon in sorrel sauce, duck livers with celery root, a simple dish of sole with chives, striped bass wrapped in green lettuce leaves and a simple grilled lemon chicken, creations of the likes of Paul Bocuse, the Troisgros brothers, Roger Vergé, Alain Chapel and so on.

I would not exchange my education, which included the entire scope of Escoffier, for all the truffles in Périgord. It is my reasoning that to understand the new cuisine properly, you should know what Escoffier was all about. And in depth.

Many of the foundations laid down by him remain rock solid and are essential to the finest nouvelle cuisine — the basic sauces such as *fonds bruns*, or light brown sauces; the *sauvets*, or basic stocks, and *glaces de viande*, or meat glazes, or fish or shellfish mousses (that were scarcely possible for home cooks until the introduction of the food processor) and so on.

What nouvelle cuisine has done is to liberate all of us from a monstrous thou-shalt-not way of thinking.

If you wish to juxtapose anchovy fillets with your roast goose and orange sauce (I am not proposing that seriously), then go ahead and let your guests be the judge. If you wish to add pistachios to your oysters cooked in vinegar (I am not proposing that either), that is certainly your prerogative and you are at least master of your own stove.

With the advent of nouvelle cuisine, chefs were allowed to be innovative to the limits of their imagination. I am convinced that without it, the Western world at large might never have known the likes of those magnificent oils and mustards and vinegars that have now become commonplace in fine food shops around the world.

I do not think we would use so abundantly and prize such things as fresh anguilla, radicchio, fresh basil and fresh coriander leaves. We have learned to adapt our Western kitchens to

the good things found in the Orient. We have learned to appreciate fine green salads topped with well-cooked warm meats such as roast duck and sautéed goose livers, and I am convinced these are borrowings from Thailand or other points east. We have learned to not overcook fish and vegetables, and I am convinced this is a Japanese influence. French chefs have learned to travel and broadened their scopes and horizons.

The faults of nouvelle cuisine are, of course, many and obvious. But to my mind, the positive aspects far outweigh the negative ones. I have heard of trifles served with a lime ice; of grapes and other fruit served with sauerkraut in a red-wine sauce; ravioli stuffed with snails and peaches. I have even printed a recipe for lobster in a savory sauce flavored with vanilla.

I have heard of truffles served with a lime ice; grapes and other fruit served with sauerkraut in a red-wine sauce; ravioli stuffed with snails and peaches.

(Curiously enough, the flavors are quite harmonious.) And critics, of course, write ad nauseam — not wholly without justification — of the excessive use of kiwi fruit in any and all dishes, main courses included. One also hears that there is too much fiddling with various foods for the sake of artistic arrangement, and that these portions are costly and small.

I could offer you an equal number of attacks on the faults of traditional French cooking. The most primitive and obvious is that it was designed for an age in which the "average" man or woman with an adequate purse could dine on 10 or more courses during an evening without consideration of the liver or stomach.

In the old days, there was an abhorrent repetition of garnish for various dishes, the

fanciest of which were, by far, crescents of puff pastry. Those crescents adorned — world without end — fish, poultry, beef and so on. They are not at all a bad garnish, except they add unnecessary calories to a meal. And, in our own way, they are, or were, like today's overuse of kiwi fruit.

More should be made of the differences in style, preparation and presentation of dishes today and yesterday. In the old days, say 10 or 15 years ago, whole pieces of food such as a leg of lamb, a roast chicken and so on were dispatched to the dining room, where they were carved and arranged on the plate by the waiter or captain. The chefs would scream at the manner in which the food was presented, often complaining that by the time the waiter or captain got the dish in front of the customer, it was cooled and inedible.

Today, most foods, even in luxury restaurants, are sliced and arranged on plates in the kitchen. And what do certain critics complain of? The food is cooled and inedible by the time it is presented at the table.

One of the reasons for the popularity of nouvelle cuisine is that we live in a far less formal and circumscribed age, and the whole style of cooking is based on that concept. We are far more health-and-weight-conscious, and our bodies demand a lighter style of cooking. We eat less salt and our intake of fat has decreased.

Nouvelle cuisine most certainly does not ignore butter and cream. But at least the butter sauce is more apt to be a *beurre blanc*, which is far more delicate than that egg-enriched hollandaise, and the sauce made with cream seems to be used far more sparingly.

And what do I think about the future of cooking in the Western world? It will be increasingly innovative, endless in its possibilities and productive of great recipes. We have escaped, praise be, from those repetitive banquets dishes like *tournedos Rossini* and *pheasant à la Souvarov*. With any kind of luck, it will never again be served a *salade russe* with my poached salmon. Come to think of it, no one has offered me a dish of *salade russe ou pommes de terre Duchesse* in any form in several years. That's progress.

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A Sense of Security at the Airport

by John Brannon Albright

NEW YORK — On a recent trip to England, Massachusetts traveler was impressed with how thorough the security check was at Heathrow Airport outside London as she prepared to board her flight home.

She had been prepared for the metal detectors through which passengers pass and the X-ray machines that scrutinize hand luggage.

What surprised her was that when she passed over a plastic bag holding rolls of film, an inspector opened every container of exposed film and looked inside — though without unrolling the film itself — and when he came to boxes of unexposed film he examined the ends of the boxes to make sure they had not been tampered with. "It made me feel quite secure to think that there was little likelihood that anyone would be able to board our flight with a weapon that could be used to hijack the plane," the traveler said later.

Worldwide, airplane hijackings declined from 70 in 1969 to 16 last year, although this year there has been a sudden upturn. There are probably 3 million or more flights a year worldwide, so one's chances of being on a hijacked plane are slim.

There are things passengers can do to expedite airport checks and make plane travel that much more comfortable for all concerned. It hardly seems necessary to mention that most countries' law prohibits air passengers from carrying weapons, incendiary devices, explosives or other dangerous materials either on their person or in their checked baggage or carry-on baggage.

The following suggestions may assist in the enforcement of anti-hijacking statutes:

• Packing — The most helpful thing a passenger can do to assist security inspectors is to realize that his or her carry-on baggage is subject to inspection. By keeping that in mind, passengers will understand that it will help if they "don't stuff things in and step on the bag

to close it — because it later may be difficult to repack the bag at the airport after it is opened and its contents are sorted out," as one official expressed it.

• Getting to the airport — Passengers will make it easier on all concerned if they understand that, because of the security check, boarding may take extra time and that they should therefore plan their trip to the airport to allow at least 15 minutes more for checking in.

• Passenger attitude — Almost as important as packing hand luggage lightly is the attitude that passengers assume as they about to board a plane. "A spirit of cooperation is most helpful," said one official. "If you are asked to go back through a metal-detection device or to take your keys out of your pocket, don't balk. Try to realize that no insult is intended. The inspection people are just doing their job, and that job is meant to protect your life as well as the lives of your fellow passengers."

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Sun City: A Profit Not Without Honor

by Richard Lander

SUN CITY, Bophuthatswana, South Africa — The two languages of this gambling and entertainment complex in the South African bush — money and showbiz — rang out loudly as Sun City marked its fourth birthday this month. In the 8,000-seat Superbowl, the pianist Liberace came onstage driving a Rolls-Royce. At the same time, 10 of the world's best golfers were chasing \$1 million in prize money on the Sun City course.

Situated in remote, semi-arid Bophuthatswana, a nominally independent South African homeland for blacks, Sun City's modern structures and pampered lawns strike a contrast with the mud huts and sleepy donkeys dotted about the surrounding scrub.

The idea of a South African hotel entrepreneur, Sol Kerzner, the Sun City complex is entirely man-made, including a huge lake. In place of the scrub, 1,000 bougainvillias now grow on the surrounding hills.

Sun City is doing good business, providing South Africans of all races with a brand of brash, carefree fun unavailable in their own country. About 1.3 million visitors a year come here in search of a good time, spending a total equivalent to \$100 million. The management is reticent about exactly how much money it makes, although it acknowledges that the gaming tables account for most of the profits.

About 1,500 people can be accommodated overnight in the luxury hotel and chalets, but many guests come just for the day and drive or fly hundreds of kilometers to gamble, watch the entertainment, play sports or just lie by the pool and drink.

When compared with such resorts as Las Vegas' are made, Sun City's general manager, Peter Wagner, says there are important differences. He asserts that only 40 percent of Sun City customers come for the gambling and insists that prostitution and drugs are nonexistent here. "We have a family image to keep up," he insists.

Although apartheid is nonexistent here and blacks form a large percentage of the clients, politics and Sun City have never been far apart. For many critics of South Africa's policies of racial separation, Bophuthatswana — fragmented into seven blocks — is the epitome of apartheid and is seen widely as a dumping ground for unwanted blacks; it is not recognized as independent by any government outside Pretoria.

It would be difficult to miss the gap between Sun City's opulence and the rural poverty just a few kilometers away. But hotel officials say the complex is aiding the local economy by providing 1,500 jobs and that both taxes and the state's 50 percent ownership share are swelling the coffers of the homeland's government.

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Rijksmuseum (tel: 63-21-21). EXHIBITION — To Feb. 26: "Irish Treasures," including broze, silver and gold objects, and 7th- to 8th-century manuscripts.

SCOTLAND

EDINBURGH, Gallery of Modern Art (tel: 556-89-21). EXHIBITION — To Jan. 9: "Expressionists and Constructivists: Two Aspects of Art from Germany."

GLASGOW, Theatre Royal (tel: 52-82-27). EXHIBITIONS — To Dec. 31: "Moritz Oppenheim (1800-1882); The First Jew Painter"; "The Transition Years."

BALLET — Dec. 24-31: "Don Quichotte" (Minkus). Théâtre Musical de Paris (tel: 23-44-44).

MUSICAL — To Jan. 8: "Sophisticated Ladies" (Duke Ellington). Théâtre des Champs Elysées (tel: 57-10-75).

THEATER — To Jan. 1: "Les Trois Magiciens" (Olivier). JAZZ — Dec. 27: Deodre Bridgewater, star of "Sophisticated Ladies."

EXHIBITION — To Jan. 15: "Reg Butler (1913-1981)." BALLET — Dec. 24-31: "Don Quichotte" (Minkus). Théâtre Musical de Paris (tel: 23-44-44).

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EXHIBITION — To Dec. 29: "Ferdinand Hodler."

GENEVA, Petit Palais, Musée Génie (tel: 556-89-21). EXHIBITION — To Jan. 15: "Kissing and the Paris School."

LAUSANNE, Théâtre Municipal (tel: 22-64-33). OPERA — Dec. 30 and 31: "La Bohème" (Offenbach).

MARTIGNY, Fondation Pierre Gianadda (tel: 23-11-33). EXHIBITION — To Jan. 29: "Ferdinand Hodler."

SWITZERLAND

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ZURICH, Theater Heidig Maria Wettstein (tel: 47-07-22). THEATER — Dec. 30: "One Moment Had Been Mine" (Anne Hoback-Adams).

EXHIBITION — To Jan. 22: "Leonardo da Vinci: Nature Studies."

TOURS, Teatro Comunale Giuseppe Verdi (tel: 63-19-48). OPERA — Dec. 27 and 30: "Andrea Chénier" (Giordano). José Collado conductor.

UNITED STATES

NEW YORK, Guggenheim Museum (tel: 360-33-00). EXHIBITION — To Feb. 12: "Kandinsky, Russian and American, 1915-1923."

TO FEB. 12: "Homage to Liszt" (Bergman).

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART (tel: 43-82-34). EXHIBITION — To Sep. 2: "A retrospective Spanning 25 Years of Yves Saint Laurent's Designs."

MANHATTAN, The Cloisters (tel: 554-16-72). EXHIBITION — To Apr. 1: "Painting New York," contemporary paintings of the city.

JAZZ — Dec. 31: Japanese bands.

MONACO

MONTE CARLO, Société des Bains de Mer (tel: 30-59-31).

BALLET — Dec. 24-26: "Orfeo" (Monteverdi) Ballet of the Rhine Opera.

Dec. 29-Jan. 1: Ballet of the Rhine Opera, Monte Carlo Philharmonic Orchestra, Neil Varon conductor.

© Judith Somogi conductor.

HONG KONG

HONG KONG, City Hall

TRAVEL

What's Doing in Athens

by Marvine Howe

ATHENS — It is said that Athenians of the fifth century B.C. were outraged with Pericles for pampering and embellishing the capital, as if it were some vain woman, decking it out with costly statues, stately temples and fountains. Pericles would not recognize his city today; her features are weathered, and her jewelry somewhat tarnished. But there is still that magic time at sunset when the light softens, spreading a rosy blush over the city's face, and by nightfall, Athens has recovered her intense and ageless vitality.

The newcomer may have trouble seeking out Athens' ancient treasures, which risk being submerged and destroyed by the ills of modern life: masses of anonymous concrete, pounding traffic and corrosive air.

Planners are struggling desperately to revive the glories of Pericles's day. A major effort is under way to save the Acropolis, that monumental rock in the heart of ancient Athens. The visitor will have to endure scaffolding and fenced-off areas and cement copies of the original statues, with the satisfaction that the masterpieces of classic art such as the temples of the Parthenon and the Erechtheum will be preserved for future generations.

Greece's minister of environment, Antonis Trivas, has an ambitious plan to save historic Athens by incorporating the city's main monuments and archaeological sites into a vast cultural area of pedestrian walks. Plaka, that quaint 19th-century neighborhood that bugs the Acropolis, has already been greatly improved as a pedestrian area. Trivas has given an ultimatum to all discos to get rid of disco music and amplifiers and to convert either into nightclubs or tavernas with live music, preferably guitars and bouzouki.

Meanwhile, the No. 1 problem for everybody is transport: buses are overcrowded and confusing for most visitors because their signs are, naturally, in Greek. The cost of a local ride costs 22 drachmas and is free before 8 A.M. A suburban train will take you to the port of Piraeus or to Kifissia (for a few drachmas), but unfortunately it doesn't go anywhere else. Taxis are low priced but generally full or off duty, especially since private cars are permitted in the city center only on alternate days. A taxi will take you almost anywhere downtown for about 100 drachmas, but the driver will invariably stop to pick up other customers going your way.

Athens has two airports: the Olympic, or west, airport (for all Olympic Airways flights, international and domestic) and the international, or east, airport. Both are within city limits, so make sure the taxi meter is running; the fare to town by the direct route comes to about 330 drachmas with a small charge for luggage. In rush hour the taxi may take you the long way on Kareas Highway on the hills overlooking Athens, which means the meter will run up to about 500 drachmas.

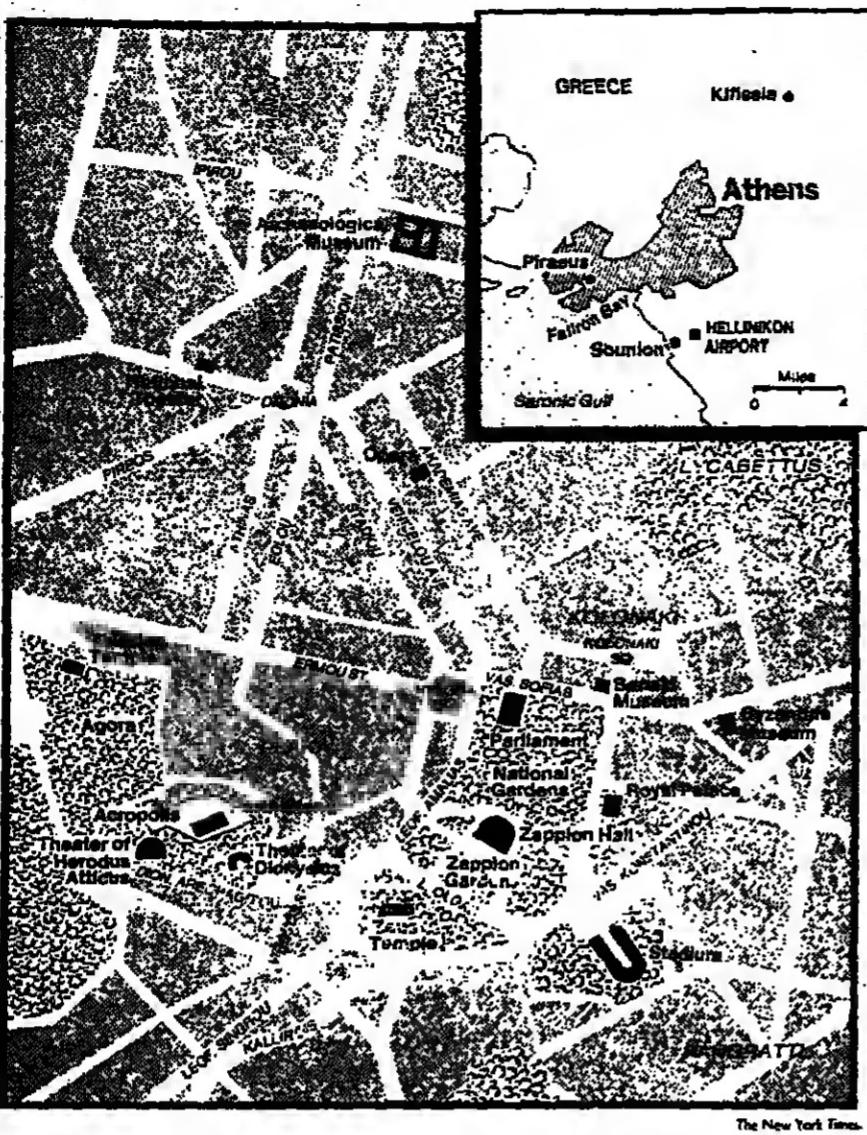
If there's a taxi strike or it's late at night and there are no taxis around, the bus from the International Airport is convenient because it takes you to central Constitution Square (for 65 drachmas). It's best to walk around downtown Athens, and pleasanter than waiting fruitlessly for a taxi. Although Athens has a population of 3.5 million, most sights are downtown, which is very accessible on foot.

Pollution is another problem — Athens has been declared one of Western Europe's most polluted cities, with Nice and Milan. It's particularly bad on sultry windless days in summer, which is one reason Athenians leave town then. Athens is at its best in the fall or winter on those crisp, clear windy days, when everyone breathes freely again.

Another hurdle for visitors to Athens is the hours. They are erratic, unfathomable and often highly annoying. Do as the Athenians do; you'll get more out of your stay. Athens is an early-to-rise, late-to-bed city with a long afternoon "hiatus" that is presumably siesta time, although it is said that's when working couples get the housework done. Shops generally follow this routine, although some evenings they simply don't open. Museums and archaeological sites generally close afternoons in winter, as well as one day a week, either Monday or Tuesday.

Eating hours also differ: Lunch can begin at 1 P.M., but 2 is better and 3 quite acceptable. Some restaurants open for dinner at 8:30, most at 9, and if you prefer to dine when Greeks do then it is 10 P.M. or later.

Where the visitor will not have problems is in finding a suitable hotel; they exist at every price level.



There are three new luxury hotels aimed at the effluent business market. The Atheneum Intercontinental Hotel opened a year ago and looks more like a modern art gallery, a kind of Athenian Pompeii Center with sculptures, murals and canvases by some of Greece's best contemporary artists. It is on Syngrou Avenue, Athens's new business center, more or less equidistant from the airport and the city center (doubles at about 7,000 to 12,000 drachmas; tel: 923-3950). Add 15 percent tax to the prices quoted here). Just down the road is the Ledra Marriott, which opened last May, with its spectacular rooftop pool just across the way from the Acropolis (doubles at 6,000 to 8,000 drachmas; tel: 959-4946). It has the only Polynesian restaurant in town, the Konai Kai, which is expensive but oozing with status (dinner for two with wine, about 5,000 to 6,000 drachmas; tel: 952-5211).

The Astir Palace, which opened last summer on Syngrou (Constitution) Square across from Parliament, has doubles for 9,000 to 11,500 drachmas (tel: 664-3111). The hotel's Apocalypsis Restaurant looks out on a fourth-century B.C. wall discovered by chance during construction. It specializes in Greek cuisine; dinner for two with wine, about 5,000 drachmas (tel: 364-3112).

Then there are the old favorites: The Grande Bretagne, built in 1842 as a private mansion, has more class than its younger rivals (doubles at 6,000 to 8,800 drachmas; tel: 323-0251). The first international hotel that came to town, the Hilton, recently celebrated its 20th birthday and is getting a face lift. Outside, there are scaffolding and men cleaning up the marbles — just like the Acropolis; inside, the rooms are being remodeled with lighter colors (doubles from 10,200 drachmas, plus tax; tel: 720-2011).

The Hilton's rooftop Galaxy Bar and Supper Club enjoy one of the best views in town, with the whole sweep from Hymettus Mountain to Lycabettus and including the Acropolis and the sea. The Caravel Hotel, around the corner, is clearly catering to the new wave of Arab tourists. They have converted the Italian restaurant to the Kasbah, serving Middle Eastern cuisine, and built a mini-mosque on the roof, next to the sauna (doubles about 5,400 drachmas plus tax; tel: 729-0721).

For the economically minded, there are many smaller hotels: St. George Lycabettus has a good view of the Acropolis from the rooftop restaurant bar in the quiet neighborhood of Lycabettus Mountain (doubles about 4,400 drachmas; tel: 729-0710). Nearby in fashionable Kolonaki, is the Athenian Inn,

where the writer Lawrence Durrell sometimes stays (doubles at about 1,750 drachmas; tel: 723-8097). There are a host of B-class hotels like the Athens Gate, with a roof garden overlooking the Acropolis (doubles at about 1,400 drachmas; tel: 923-8302).

My suggestion is a minimum of three days

for Athens. Spend the first morning at the Acropolis, don't miss the Acropolis Museum (closed Tuesday) where the caryatids and other sculptures are kept from the polluted air.

Then go to the old agora just down the hill and the Thission temple, which closes a little later than the Acropolis. Take a late lunch, then stroll the old cobble streets of Plaka to see the restoration work on the 19th-century homes, visit the tourist shops that do stay open or relax in a cafe.

Visit museums on the second morning. The Archaeological Museum has what is probably the best collection of classic Greek art in the world. There are other museums: the Byzantine Museum, the Benaki and, if there's time, the National Gallery of Modern Greek Art. Then take a bus tour to Sounion to see the lovely coast road and resort along the Saronic Gulf to the Temple of Poseidon at Cape Sounion.

The third morning can be spent shopping or window shopping. Souvenir shops in Plaka offer bulky sweaters for about 1,500 drachmas, flowing Grecian cotton gowns for about 7,000 drachmas, as well as a lot of junk. Uptown, the more elegant shops are found on El. Venizelou Avenue, generally known as Panepistimiou.

The Zolotas and Laabounis jewelry shops reproduce fine gold museum pieces like a fourth-century B.C. 22-carat octopus necklace set (I didn't dare ask the price). Another sophisticated area is near Kolonaki Square.

The third afternoon should include lunch at the port of Piraeus, where there's a string of popular restaurants. Then rush back to the city in time to view the sunset over the Acropolis from St. George's Chapel on top of Mt. Lycabettus (walk or take the cable car) or just sit in one of the popular cafes on Syntagma Square — weather and pollution permitting — and watch the *evzones* (presidential guard) drill in front of Parliament.

For general information, such as museum and shopping hours, the tourist police (tel: 171) can be helpful. A center for tourist information is the National Bank of Greece, on Syntagma Square and Stadiou Street (tel: 322-2738). It is open daily, including Sunday.

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Hong Kong Movies

Continued from page 7

play themselves in the film. For seven months, he virtually lived with the nine of them in the two-room flat they share in a housing project, and the film painfully reconstructs their strained, silent meals in the tiny kitchen, the tossing and turning in their bunk beds, the squabbles over the use of the stereo.

By local standards, the family is well off. "They eat well," says Fong, "they can save, they have a refrigerator and they can afford to buy a taxi for the eldest son." Ah Ying has spending money of 500 Hong Kong dollars (about \$60) a month. Her father has spent an indulgent \$3,000 on her hi-fi, which in his Chin Chow dialect he calls the "lai-hai." In the local cinemas, this makes the audience roar with laughter. They can tell right away that this old man has a generation gap," says Fong, who insists the incident is amateurish. "He doesn't act at all, to be honest."

The film shifts through three levels of reality, as Koh Wu (played by the film's only professional actor, Peter Wang) bullies and coaches his reticent acting class toward a performance of a play in classical Mandarin. Ah Ying plays herself playing herself playing the lead role and then goes back to her fish stall, as she did two years ago when the shooting was over.

Fong says he can't tell the difference between acting and reality, and his film explores the continuities between the two. The inexperienced acting students, pleading with their teacher for a script, are two-dimensional, since they do not know how to represent themselves; Ah Ying's tongue-tied family is unable to communicate.

But on location, things began to change. Ah Ying, the awkward girl scrubbing the fish off her arms before the acting class, became the real person of the later scenes. "In her real life, her character was changing," Fong relates, and brightens. "I didn't tell her." At home, before the film was made, Ah Ying, as

Elder Sister, would intercede with her parents for the other children. "The most rewarding thing for her," Fong says, "is that now her younger brothers and sisters can talk to the parents."

The real Koh Wu's film was never made, despite the seven drafts of the script he wrote for it. Fong, who was a close friend, wanted something to remember him by. "I consider myself very fortunate," he says quietly, from behind his wire-rimmed spectacles. "I've made two films already."

Still, he has to contend with the film industry. "It's all business here," he says. "They're so used to the commercial." When he took his first script to the producers, "They said, 'What do you mean, a film about your father?'

"I'm just stubborn," he says. "My films aren't money-making, but I consider myself very commercial!" The distributors don't agree. Costs of "Ah Ying," which was warmly received by the critics, have to be recouped by a hit-and-run strategy, bombarding a number of local cinemas over a miserably short run. "I sense that they really don't want this kind of film."

Fong's solution to the problem of finance was Feng Huang, a film company with backing — direct or indirect, I don't know," he says — from China. This may explain why the 1981 Hong Kong International Film Festival turned down "Father and Son."

If the company passes for left-wing in Hong Kong, Fong knows better. "It's very conservative," he says. "The only stipulation that I wasn't to make anything anti-Communist or pornographic." He says he could live with that. He wouldn't set out deliberately to make a political film, he says, acknowledging that "many people think my work is political."

It is true that "Ah Ying" gives Fong the room to air some of his own frustrations. He has Koh Wu storm out of a showing of a classic Chinese movie, "The Lin Family Shop," and



Fong Yuk-ping

climb up to the projection room to complain that a five-minute scene has been backed out of — so that the management can squeeze more showings into the day.

Fong says the practice is common: "It reflects Hong Kong very much," he says, "how it disregards people's feelings. They're probably cutting that very scene out at this moment."

In Switzerland, an Act of Faith

by Marvis Guinard

HEREMENCE, Switzerland — While most children are writing to Santa Claus for presents, in this village on the mountainside under the world's tallest dam, they start the Christmas season with a carol service in his honor. Here, St. Nicholas is the patron saint of a jet-age church built with the loving care lavished on cathedrals.

For centuries, slim-spired or whitewashed chapels have been strongholds of faith throughout the Valais region of Switzerland. The Romans brought Christianity here; in the Rhone Valley, the legionnaires of St. Maurice in the third century chose to die as martyrs rather than give up their beliefs. Ever since, this Catholic region has produced more than its share of bishops, monks, missionaries and papal guards.

When the Alps became a playground, mountain climbers, vacationers and skiers changed many villages into smart resorts. Not in the Val d'Hérémence. No tourists, no hotelkeepers, no trains ventured up the steep cliff. In 1929, the building of a first dam brought a road, running water and electricity to this community of six hamlets where people went about their chores ways unchanged since the Middle Ages. Dressed in black, they hand-scythed vertical fields for fodder. Dressed in black, they hand-scythed vertical fields for fodder. Coming up from Sion, tourists bypassed them. Summer people took the left fork leading towards Euseigne and its picturesque crafts. Skiers went higher to Arolla and Thyon 2000.

More than 30 years ago, a bigger and better gravity dam, the Grande Dixence, was wedged between the mountains just above the village. Topping at 2,365 meters (7,759 feet), its 400-million-cubic-meter reservoir traps waters from here to Zermatt to keep two power plants producing energy.

Construction kept 4,000 workers busy for 12 years, with some jobs available for villagers. The commune now also reaps income from water rights on its territory.

With this manna, communal authorities first rid the main village of a fire hazard, moving granaries and barns to the outskirts. Then came a school. And, in 1961, as the fast cement blocks were set into the dam, the villagers voted to thank the Lord.

The church of Hérémence, where half the village's 1,300 people live, was not very old but was dangerously fissured by an earthquake. Once razed, it would leave a shallow space between the different levels of the vertical village — an awkward site that frightened off half of the original 38 entrants in an architects' competition. A mixed jury of church and laymen accepted the project of a Protestant architect from Basel, Walter Förderer, who felt he wanted "to sculpt the concrete mass that had brought prosperity to the village."

Today, the gray church, consecrated in 1971, juts out boldly from the huddle of weathered chalets. From a distance, it might look some outcrop boulder or even a medieval keep. Closer, the rough-planked concrete repeats the dam structure. Shocked traditionalists protested the hulk-like construction but most villagers loved it.

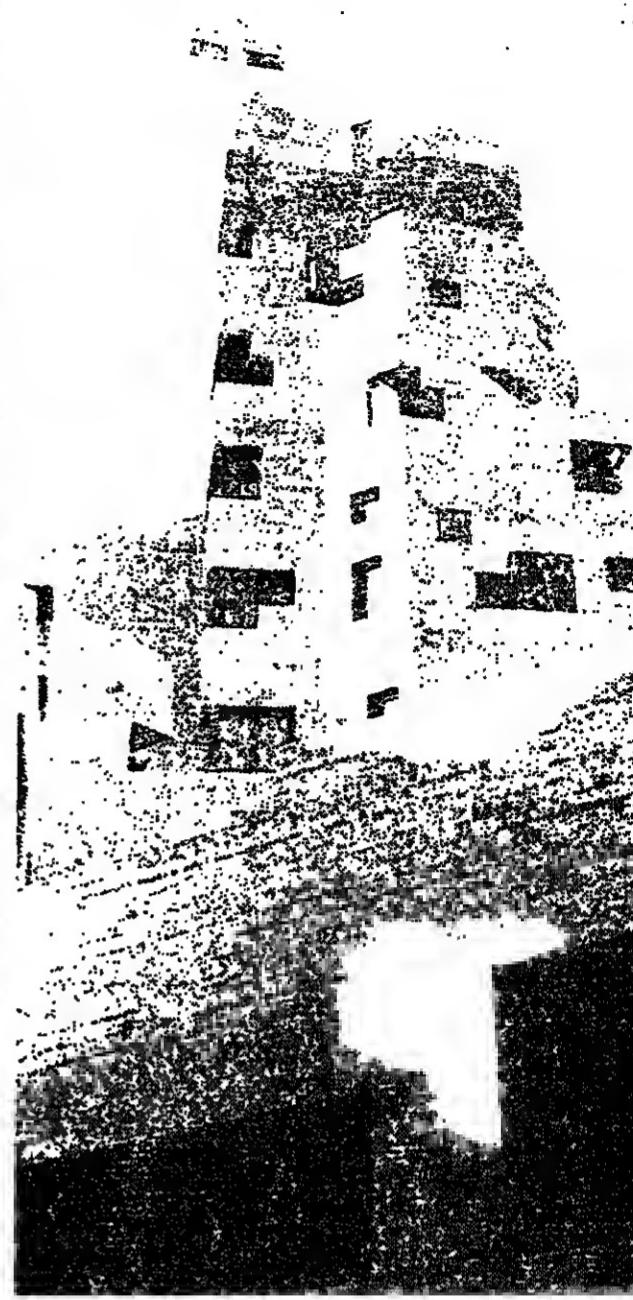
A spacious interior focuses on an irregular wooden altar, where a ray of light falls at noon. The priest may face a side chapel, comfortably small for regular attendance, or an auditorium that can seat 1,000 people drawn by special community events. The plain wooden benches were made by a local carpenter. Sharp-angled concrete walls are pierced by geometric openings for light and heat. Instead of stained-glass windows, color comes from 18th-century gilt polychrome statues of the saints, rescued from the attic of the previous church. The eye is drawn to a stark, almost Byzantine, 11th-century figure of Jesus, stripped to his original wood.

Nature has been allowed into the building: plants grow behind the altar, a trickle of water from a mountain stream flows into the baptismal.

Enjoying modern technology, the parish priest likes to show off the glass-enclosed switchboard that controls light, heating or carillon bells.

The building fills many functions. Its foundation rests on a bank shop area. From the street, steps lead to a covered porch and terrace off the church itself. Beside it, a clock tower, with its heavy cement cross, is divided into four stories of meeting halls used by the parish, the library, young people's groups or village meetings as varied as the distribution of grazing rights or an evening of bingo.

Several statues of St. Nicholas show him with a curved bishop's staff in one hand, three gold balls in the other. This moneylender's symbol may often remind the parishioners that, for the church, they went



The church at Hérémence.

collectively into debt for 4.5 million Swiss francs (more than \$2 million). The people of Hérémence are paying it off quickly; less than 1 million Swiss francs remain of the debt.

Le Corbusier once said that when God's skyscrapers rose out of medieval cities "they were an act of optimism, a gesture of courage, a masterful feat." In Hérémence, they are sending the same concrete message.

From Sion, a visitor can drive or take the bus up to Hérémence in 15 minutes. The church may be visited all year. From June 15 to Oct. 15, a cable car goes to the top of the dam. There are several hiking trails around the lake and the Cabane des Dix is a base for classic mountain climbs.



Another great launch.

Champagne corks are popping this autumn as the International Herald Tribune launches its sixth simultaneous printing operation.

This time it's in the Hague — for faster, more reliable distribution throughout Northern Europe. Last year it was a new satellite link to Singapore. Two years earlier it was Hong Kong. And during the 1970's, the Trib opened new printing sites in London and Zurich.

Why this rapid expansion? To meet the needs of the growing number of busy decision makers who want fast, dependable access to the

Trib's concise, complete, objective overview of world news. Breaking out the champagne comes naturally for the Trib. Born in France in 1887, its global headquarters are still in Paris. And we don't intend to let the bubbles settle. Plans are already under study for additional

printing sites in other world capitals. All to speed the Trib even more swiftly to its third of a million VIP readers in 164 countries around the world. Cheers!

The global newspaper.

NYSE Most Actives									
Vol.	High	Low	Close	Chg.	Per.				
Indus.	125,271	123,253	123,253	-12	+1.0%				
Trans.	121,121	119,500	119,500	-12	+1.0%				
Utilities	120,041	119,790	119,790	-11	+0.9%				
Finance	107,720	106,470	106,470	-11	+1.0%				
Comps.	107,179	106,280	106,280	-10	+0.9%				
Cons.Pw	81,749	80,123	80,123	-10	+1.2%				
Divers.	78,787	76,192	76,192	-10	+1.3%				
Souths.	72,727	72,324	72,324	-10	+1.3%				
Halibut	72,233	71,316	71,316	-10	+1.3%				
Total	252,235	242,212	242,212	-12	+1.2%				
Volume up	25,235	24,212	24,212	-12	+1.2%				
Volume down	25,235	24,212	24,212	-12	+1.2%				

Dow Jones Averages									
Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.	Per.				
Indus.	107,257	106,253	106,253	-12	+1.1%				
Trans.	101,121	100,500	100,500	-12	+1.1%				
Utilities	99,041	98,470	98,470	-12	+1.1%				
Finance	107,179	106,280	106,280	-10	+0.9%				
Comps.	106,121	105,500	105,500	-10	+0.9%				
Aeros.	105,121	104,500	104,500	-10	+0.9%				
Autom.	104,121	103,500	103,500	-10	+0.9%				
Appl.	103,121	102,500	102,500	-10	+0.9%				
Chem.	102,121	101,500	101,500	-10	+0.9%				
Cons.Pw	101,121	100,500	100,500	-10	+0.9%				
Divers.	97,727	97,324	97,324	-10	+1.0%				
Souths.	97,233	97,116	97,116	-10	+1.0%				
Halibut	97,233	97,116	97,116	-10	+1.0%				
Total	252,235	242,212	242,212	-12	+1.2%				
Volume up	25,235	24,212	24,212	-12	+1.2%				
Volume down	25,235	24,212	24,212	-12	+1.2%				

NYSE Index									
Nash.	94.73	94.20	94.27	-0.17	+0.7%				
Indust.	110.51	109.20	109.47	-0.17	+0.6%				
Trans.	104.51	103.32	103.35	-0.14	+0.4%				
Utilities	93.61	92.61	92.79	+0.18	+0.2%				
Finance	93.85	92.61	92.79	+0.18	+0.2%				

Thursday's NYSE Closing

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.									
Close	Prev.								
Advanced	210	205	205	-5	+2.4%				
Delayed	401	395	395	-6	+1.5%				
Unchanged	1,200	1,195	1,195	-5	+0.4%				
New Highs	77	75	75	-2	+2.6%				
New Lows	54	51	51	-3	+5.6%				
Volume up	25,235	24,212	24,212	-12	+1.2%				
Volume down	25,235	24,212	24,212	-12	+1.2%				

Tables include the nationwide prices
Up to the closing on Wall Street

Vol. of 4 am.
Prev. 4 pm. Vol.

Buy Sales
104,260,000
Prev. Consolidated Close 122,714,428

Up to the closing on Wall Street

AMEX Diaries									
Advanced	201	198	198	-3	+1.5%				
Delayed	201	198	198	-3	+1.5%				
Unchanged	201	198	198	-3	+1.5%				
New Highs	16	15	15	-1	+6.7%				
New Lows	15	15	15	-1	+6.7%				
Up or down	2,811,920	2,495,320	2,495,320	-316,590	+11.1%				

NASDAQ Index									
Close	Prev.								
Advanced	274,45	272,51	272,51	-24	+0.9%				
Delayed	274,45	272,51	272,51	-24	+0.9%				
Unchanged	274,45	272,51	272,51	-24	+0.9%				
New Highs	16	15	15	-1	+6.7%				
New Lows	15	15	15	-1	+6.7%				
Up or down	2,811,920	2,495,320	2,495,320	-316,590	+11.1%				

AMEX Most Actives									
Vol.	Nash.	Low	Close	Chg.	Per.				
Haber	1,202	1,192	1,192	-10	+0.8%				
Domex	1,192	1,182	1,182	-10	+0.8%				
Potter	1,182	1,172	1,172	-10	+0.8%				
Verde	1,172	1,162	1,162	-10	+0.8%				
Wards	1,162	1,152	1,152	-10	+0.8%				
Wards	1,152	1,142	1,142	-10	+0.8%				
Wards	1,142	1,132	1,132	-10	+0.8%				
Wards	1,132	1,122	1,122	-10	+0.8%				
Wards	1,122	1,112	1,112	-10	+0.8%				
Wards	1,112	1,102	1,102	-10	+0.8%				
Wards	1,102	1,092	1,092	-10	+0.8%				
Wards	1,092	1,082	1,082	-10	+0.8%				
Wards	1,082	1,072	1,072	-10	+0.8%				

BUSINESS/FINANCE

Statistics Index

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TECHNOLOGY

By STEVEN J. MARCUS

Lower Costs for Photovoltaic Cells Seen Opening Up Huge New Market

NEW YORK — Photovoltaic cells — devices that convert sunlight directly into electricity — have been available for decades but were for a long time far too expensive for general use. In the early 1960s, they began routinely powering space satellites, where durability and light weight were essential, at prices of about \$600 a watt. At that time, capital costs for obtaining electricity from conventional power plants were less than 20 cents a watt.

In recent years, the cost of electricity from utility grids has risen and increased manufacturing experience has sharply lowered the cost of photovoltaics to about \$3 a watt. But Christopher Flavin, senior research

er at the Worldwatch Institute in Washington, estimates that even under the most favorable conditions, electricity from photovoltaics still costs at least four times as much as conventional power.

Nevertheless, the market — in clining consumer products, small-scale power generation at remote locations, and experimental centralized power plants — has expanded. Mr. Flavin says sales of photovoltaic systems in 1983 will be about \$250 million, totaling 16 megawatts of capacity. This represents a quadrupling of the market since 1978 and a thousandfold increase since 1973.

Paul Maycock, president of Photovoltaic Energy Systems, a consulting firm in Alexandria, Virginia, "conservatively" predicts that by 1990 production will increase further by a factor of more than 25, to 500 megawatts a year, constituting a market worth more than \$1 billion.

Experts generally say that lowering costs further with the predominant technology, which is based on crystalline silicon, is unlikely because production of the cells requires large amounts of energy, labor and highly purified and expensive materials.

But a new type of cell is being introduced commercially by several U.S. and Japanese companies, and Mr. Maycock says this may drive the price per watt to less than \$2.50 by 1990 and seriously challenge conventional methods of generating electricity. Photovoltaics "will be cost-competitive before you can build the next nuclear-power plant," he says.

The new technology involves thin films and inexpensive amorphous silicon, which is not unlike glass and which will be produced commercially in the United States next year by two groups: a joint venture of Energy Conversion Devices Inc. of Troy, Michigan, and Standard Oil Co. (Ohio), and another by Chronar Corp. of Princeton, New Jersey.

Both Executives Claim Leadership

Stanford R. Ovshinsky, president of Energy Conversion, and Zoltan Kiss, president of Chronar, each claim leadership in the field.

Energy Conversion's production process, which resembles the manufacturing of film, involves depositing amorphous silicon onto long rolls of stainless steel. Mr. Ovshinsky says this continuous process is highly amenable to mass production and is thus likely to achieve dramatic price reductions.

Chronar deposits its material on sheets of plastic. This is less expensive than stainless steel, and more versatile, Dr. Kiss says. For example, cells can be converted into power sources of various sizes while in production with etching techniques similar to those that produce computer chips.

The two manufacturers will initially have the market for the new products to themselves, but some important competition will likely follow. Aro Solar Inc., a subsidiary of Atlantic Richfield Co. and the world's largest producer of crystalline photovoltaic cells, has decided to switch to amorphous silicon and is making a major research and development effort.

In addition, IBM recently received a grant from the Solar Energy Research Institute to further improve the conversion efficiencies of amorphous silicon — it currently performs only about half as well as crystalline silicon. And Polaroid Corp., in pursuit of a similar goal, has entered into a joint research venture with Spire Co., a Boston-based concern that makes semiconductor materials.

Japanese Not to Be Overlooked

Not to be overlooked are Japanese companies, some of which have been producing amorphous silicon cells since 1978. This year, Fuji, Sanyo and Sharp — with Sharp having entered into a joint venture with Energy Conversion and Sohio — shipped 4 megawatts' worth of cells, accounting for 22 percent of world photovoltaic production.

In the meantime, however, Mr. Ovshinsky and Dr. Kiss are the American torch bearers. "Each is an entrepreneur who has taken a fledgling company and attracted a great deal of interest and capital," says Mr. Flavin of the Worldwatch Institute. "Their enthusiasm is enormous and their staffs are bullish."

Both of their companies aim to increase production dramatically before 1990 and improve conversion efficiencies by up to a factor of four. They expect to reduce the price of photovoltaics to well below \$1 a watt, thereby rendering the technology easily competitive with conventional sources of electricity.

"They are riding exciting horses," says Mr. Maycock of Photovoltaic Systems, "and if they realize their goals, the sky is the limit."

New York Times Service

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for Dec. 22, excluding bank service charges									
	U.S.	D.M.	F.F.	£1.	Sw.	S.F.	SEK	DKK	Yen
Amsterdam	1.7115	4.442	112.43	26.75	0.632	5.522	140.90	31.07	1,152
Buenos Aires	56.39	80.4025	22.3025	6.654	3.254	18.132	—	—	5.425
Brussels	2.7465	—	—	3.847	—	22.71	1.848	80.78	72.83
London	1.4723	—	—	1.95	—	7.208	2.0815	51.25	22.64
Milan	1.6615	—	—	2.045	—	10.20	1.420	42.20	18.15
New York	1.2415	—	—	1.825	—	6.225	1.5074	39.78	36.70
Paris	1.2415	—	—	1.825	—	6.225	1.5074	39.78	36.70
Zurich	1.2853	—	—	1.875	—	6.725	1.5074	39.78	36.70
Yen	1.4842	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17.84
ECU	1.4842	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17.84
DM	1.4842	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17.84

Dollar Values

	U.S.	DM	Fr.	£1.	Sw.	Per
Austria	1.2714	—	—	—	—	—
Belgium	1.2714	—	—	—	—	—
Denmark	1.2714	—	—	—	—	—
Finland	1.2714	—	—	—	—	—
Iceland	1.2714	—	—	—	—	—
Ireland	1.2714	—	—	—	—	—
Italy	1.2714	—	—	—	—	—
Luxembourg	1.2714	—	—	—	—	—
Netherlands	1.2714	—	—	—	—	—
Norway	1.2714	—	—	—	—	—
Portugal	1.2714	—	—	—	—	—
Spain	1.2714	—	—	—	—	—
Sweden	1.2714	—	—	—	—	—
Switzerland	1.2714	—	—	—	—	—
United Kingdom	1.2714	—	—	—	—	—
Yugoslavia	1.2714	—	—	—	—	—
YU	1.2714	—	—	—	—	—

INTEREST RATES

	Dec. 22
Euromoney	10.4%
DM	10.4%
Swiss franc	10.4%
French franc	10.4%
Italian lira	10.4%
Spanish peseta	10.4%
Portuguese escudo	10.4%
Irish punt	10.4%
Swedish krona	10.4%
Norwegian krone	10.4%
Yen	10.4%

Key Money Rates

United States	Class	Prev.	Britain	Class	Prev.
Discount Rate	10.4%	11.24	10.4%	10.4%	11.24
Federal Funds	10.4%	11.24	10.4%	10.4%	11.24
Prime Rate	10.4%	11.24	10.4%	10.4%	11.24
Commercial Paper:	3-month	9.75	9.75	3-month	9.75
Commercial Paper:	6-month	10.4%	10.4%	6-month	10.4%
Commercial Paper:	1-year	10.4%	10.4%	1-year	10.4%
Treasury Bills:	3-month	9.25	9.25	3-month	9.25
Treasury Bills:	6-month	9.35	9.35	6-month	9.35
Treasury Bills:	1-year	9.35	9.35	1-year	9.35

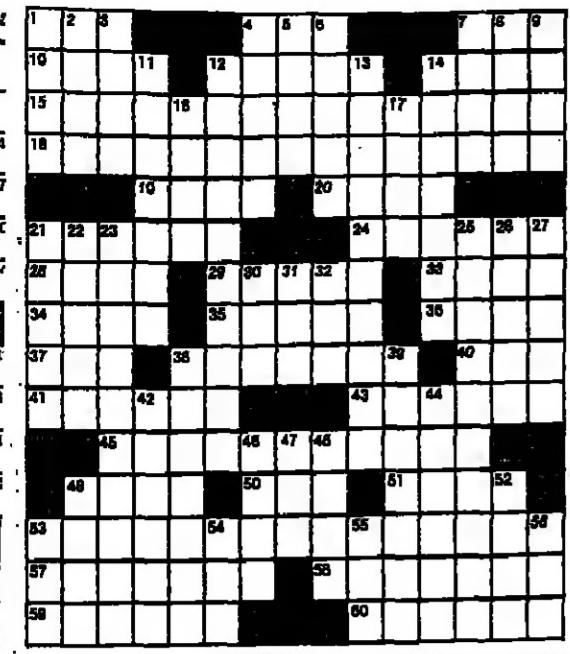
West Germany

Overnight Rate	5.5%	5.5%
One Month Interbank	5.65	5.65
3-month Interbank	5.65	5.65
6-month Interbank	5.65	5.65
1-year Interbank	5.65	5.65

Overnight Rate	5.5%	5.5%
One Month Interbank	5.65	5.65
3-month Interbank	5.65	5.65
6-month Interbank	5.65	5.65
1-year Interbank	5.65	5.65

GOLD PRICES

U.S.	PA	GB	FR	DE	JP
London	277.45	300.25	+ 1.8		



CROSS

- 1 Sesame
- 4 French noble
- 7 Month, in Madrid
- 10 Genesis Shepherd
- 12 Unit of magnetic induction
- 14 Toucan's colorful part
- 15 What the parts of this bus features
- 18 Breakfast companion, for some
- 19 Norms: Abbr.
- 20 Name for a lioness
- 21 Trp lengthener
- 24 — call upon him while he"; (Isaiah 55:6)
- 28 Lend of tennis
- 29 Atlas feature
- 32 So long
- 34 Preparational tiddies
- 35 Indira Gandhi's father
- 36 Concordes
- 37 Shoshonean slows down
- 40 Kind of dance
- 41 Glues
- 43 Diner

ACROSS

- 45 Banquet official
- 49 Football field, for sport
- 50 Suffix with Boston
- 51 — time (immediately)
- 53 Certain publications
- 57 Raindrop
- 58 Clad
- 59 Brother of Pollux
- 60 Heat-detecting device, e.g. DOWN
- 50 Small mineral
- 2 Construction piece
- 3 Apollo's mother
- 4 Apollo's birthplace
- 5 SALT participant
- 6 Bonnie's partner
- 7 City on the Moselle
- 8 Ex-Knick Monroe
- 9 — terrier
- 11 Tutors' offerings
- 12 Meretricious quality
- 13 Large or full measures
- 14 Byzantine coins
- 45 Q-V connection
- 17 Rumble
- 21 Wrapped, as a Christmas gift
- 22 Broadway musical
- 23 Wall hangings
- 25 New Yorkers, Jerseyites et al.
- 26 Perfume base
- 27 Rough
- 28 Gross's lesser partner
- 31 TV name
- 32 Slip
- 33 — wear clothes
- 35 Fill up
- 36 Grooming, making up, etc.
- 44 Item near a guitar
- 46 Evened the score
- 47 Symbol of voracity
- 48 Amphora adjunct
- 49 Celebration
- 52 Mountain: Prefix
- 53 Rel. of Ph.D.
- 54 Saul's uncle or grandfather
- 55 Each TD earns six of these
- 56 One who transmits:

Down

- 38 — wear
- 39 clothes
- 40 — wear
- 41 — wear
- 42 — wear
- 43 — wear
- 44 — wear
- 45 — wear
- 46 — wear
- 47 — wear
- 48 — wear
- 49 — wear
- 50 — wear
- 51 — wear
- 52 — wear
- 53 — wear
- 54 — wear
- 55 — wear
- 56 — wear

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PEANUTS

I SAID, "HOCKEY STICK!" WHY DID I SAY "HOCKEY STICK"? ALL I HAD TO SAY WAS "HAWK!" AND I SAID, "HOCKEY STICK!"

I RUINED THE WHOLE CHRISTMAS PLAY! EVERYBODY HATES ME! MOSES HATES ME, LUKE HATES ME...

...THE APOSTLES HATE ME...

ALL FIFTY OF THEM!!

BLONDIE

DECK THE HALLS WITH BOUGHS OF HOLLY TEA-LA-LA-LA-LA

YOUR SINGING BROUGHT TEARS TO OUR EYES

BUT 'DECK THE HALLS' ISN'T SAD

NO, BUT WHAT YOU'RE DOING TO IT IS

YOUNG, SWEET,

THERE ARE TWO WAYS OF SOLVING WORLD PROBLEMS

AND THERE IS REASON AND UNDERSTANDING

THAT'S FIVE WAYS, SIR

BEETLE BAILEY

I'D LIKE TO GET THE VOTE FOR THE NEW PRESIDENT

I'D LIKE TO GET THE VOTE FOR THE NEW PRESIDENT

I'D LIKE TO GET THE VOTE FOR THE NEW PRESIDENT

ANDY CAPP

DID YOU HEAR THAT TWIT GOING ON ABOUT HOW MARVELLOUS LONDON IS?

I WOULDN'T LIVE DOWN THERE IF THEY PAID ME!

ALL THAT NOISE AND TRAFFIC AND FLAMES AND PUSHING AND SHOVING...

AND APART FROM THAT, THERE'S NOT MUCH CHANCE OF GETTING A JOB!

RUN-NEE RUN-NEE

WIZARD OF ID

DO YOU HAVE ANYTHING THAT REMOVES WARTS?

HERE TRY THIS

DOES IT HAVE ANY SIDE EFFECTS?

IT MIGHT TAKE THE WRINKLES OUT OF YOUR FNUCKLES

REX MORGAN

IT'S POSSIBLE THAT I'LL BE ABLE TO GET A FEW HOURS' WORK IN THIS WEEKEND, LARRY. IF I CAN, I'LL NOT BE ABLE TO DRIVE DOWN TO SEE YOUR PARENTS ON SATURDAY!

THEY WERE EXPECTING YOU! I TOLD THEM YOU'D BE GOING WITH ME, ANY!

SORRY, LARRY. I'LL LET YOU KNOW FOR SURE TONIGHT!

GARFIELD

The stump of a pipe he held tight in his teeth And the smoke it excreted his head Was a bit of a mess He had a broad face and a little round belly That shows when he laughs, like a bowelful of jelly

He was chubby and plump, a right jolly old elf And he laughed when I saw him, in spite of myself A twinkle of his eye and a twirl of his nose Soon gave me to know what I had nothing to dread

He spoke not a word, but went straight To his work, he knew what he had to do And after all the stoppages, then turned with a jerk And laying his finger aside of his nose And giving a nod, up the chimney he rose

HOO! HOO! HOO!

A FEW SIT-UPS WOULD TAKE CARE OF THAT FELLA

WE MUST HAVE LUNCH SOMETIME

HOW DID HE DO THAT?

JUMBLE

IN THAT SCRABLED WORD GAME

by Hank Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

GINIC

HELAT

SMUTTO

GAVESA

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: **WITH**

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: ANNUL, GOUDI, EMBRYO, PARAOE

Answer: What you sometimes get when you burn in the sun—"BURNED"

WEATHER**EUROPE****ASIA****AFRICA****LATIN AMERICA****NORTH AMERICA****MIDDLE EAST****OCEANIA****CHANNEL****FRANKFURT****FRIDAY'S FORECAST****WEATHER****FRIDAY'S FORECAST****FRIDAY'S FORECAST**

SPORTS

Wenzel Captures Giant Slalom For Her 2d Straight Triumph

United Press International

HANNI WENZEL — Hanni Wenzel of Liechtenstein, using the World Cup circuit as her private Olympics, posted her second World Cup victory in two days Sunday by winning a giant slalom competition over Maria Epple of West Germany.

Wenzel, 27, who won Wednesday's downhill, her first ever, on Thursday excelled in her favorite event—the giant slalom. She confirmed two perfect runs for the fastest aggregate time of 2 minutes, 9.46 seconds.

Epple was second in 2:09.57 and Christa Cooper of the United States placed third in 2:09.65.

Erika Hess of Switzerland, the winner of the season's only other giant slalom race earlier this month, maintained her lead in the overall World Cup standings with a 2:09.74 for fourth place.

Irene Epple of West Germany was fifth, 2:09.98 and Tamara McKinney of the United States placed sixth in 2:10.12.

The race was the second woman's World Cup giant slalom this season. A drizzling rain fell throughout the competition, but the track remained in good condition at least for the first 50 competitors in the field of 100. Warm weather also had threatened the two-day event and forced organizers to pack the track with artificial snow.

Wenzel, who joined the World Cup circuit in 10 years ago and said she was racing in her last season, will not be allowed to compete in the Winter Olympics in Sarajevo, Yugoslavia. She has been granted a "B" competition license that gives her semi-professional status; Sweden's Ingemar Stenmark also has a similar license and will miss the Olympics.

"I felt my heart broken when they ousted me from the Olympics this winter," Wenzel said. "It would have been such an end to my career and I was prepared to do everything they wanted me to do to earn qualification for the Olympics. But no chance, they didn't want me."

I want to prove with my victories in the World Cup events that I am still at the top. The disqualification from the Olympics gave me that extra motivation which I need to do it."



Hanni Wenzel
repairing a broken heart

remain on top—and that's where I want to be in the world at the end of this season."

Wenzel's two victories in two days earned her special praise from the experts on the World Cup circuit.

"Two successive wins in two different events in 24 hours are very rare," said Michel Rudrigez, head coach of the U.S. women's team. "I only remember the same U.S. skier Judy Nagel did the same thing in two consecutive world cup races (giant slalom and giant slalom) in 1969. American Annemarie Moser-Proell also did it, but mostly in two different events."

"There is no doubt that Hanni is presently the most complete racer in the women's circuit. It's a pity she can't compete in the Olympics."

Thursday's victory gave Wenzel 97 points—38 behind Hess. Irene Epple is in second place with 121 points.

Wenzel leads in the giant slalom standings with 40 points. Hess has 37 points and Petrine Peled of France third with 29.

"I didn't think I would have such a splendid season this year after my injury two years ago," said Wenzel. "But I feel just great this winter and I have absolutely no problems with my physical strength."

Wenzel, the 1980 overall World Cup champion, now has a total of 30 World Cup victories.

Maria Epple's second place finish also was impressive, considering she was hampered by a long illness earlier this season.

"I suffered from an inflammation in the kidneys and therefore missed part of our summer training," said Epple. "I also missed the season's first giant slalom race earlier this month because of my illness. But today's performance boosted my confidence for the coming races."

Meanwhile, Csilla Ajok, the 17-year-old Hungarian who was seriously hurt in practice for the downhill Wednesday, remained in critical condition with a fractured skull at the Salzburg Hospital, doctors said.

Ajok, a rookie on the World Cup circuit, started last among 64 competitors in a practice run before the race. She crashed into a wooden barrier in the finish area, fracturing her skull and her right arm.

Wenzel, a rookie on the World Cup circuit, started last among 64 competitors in a practice run before the race. She crashed into a wooden barrier in the finish area, fracturing her skull and her right arm.

Women's Giant Slalom Results

1. Horri Wenzel, Liechtenstein, 1:05.56
2. Irene Epple, West Germany, 1:05.74
3. Christin Cooper, U.S., 1:05.91
4. Erich Helm, Switzerland, 1:05.91
5. Irene Epple, West Germany, 1:05.91
6. Tomora McKinney, U.S., 1:05.91
7. Christin Cooper, U.S., 1:05.91
8. Csilla Ajok, Hungary, 1:05.91
9. Maria Epple, West Germany, 1:05.91
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